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CZECHOSLOVAK OFFICIALS COMMENT ON MBFR TALKS

Delegate Keblusek Statement

AU2922O1 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Jan 82 p 7

[CTK/ZR-signed report: "The 26th Round of the Vienna Talks Begins; Let Us Make Use of All Opportunities To Achieve Progress; Interview With the Head of the CSSR Delegation"]

[Text] Vienna, 27 Jan (CTK/ZR) -- The 26th round of the Vienna negotiations on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe will begin on Thursday. In this connection, the head of the Czechoslovak delegation, Ambassador Emil Keblusek, gave an interview to a CTK correspondent.

He said that the Vienna talks are an inseparable part of the struggle of the socialist countries against the danger of a new war, against the arms race, for disarmament, for the strengthening of peace in Europe and throughout the world. Therefore it is natural that the CSSR attaches extraordinary importance to these negotiations. Emil Keblusek further pointed out the responsibility which the imperialist countries, headed by the United States, bear for the current deterioration of the international situation. For example, in the past 4 years alone the United States increased its military contingent on FRG territory by 31,500 men, while the Soviet Union -- in the 1979-80 period -- unilaterally withdrew from GDR territory 20,000 troops, 1,000 tanks and other military equipment. The decision of the NATO Council of December 1979 to deploy new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe and also the U.S. Government's decision last year to proceed with the production of the neutron bomb constitute a considerable threat to peace in Europe. These steps have increased the danger of military confrontation in central Europe, where in the line of contact [stycna cara] 979,000 Warsaw Pact troops are facing 991,000 NATO troops.

It is entirely possible to improve the international situation by carrying out an approximately fair mutual reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe while strictly observing the principles of equal security of the parties. Of course, it is necessary that the West manifests enough political will. The socialist countries, Emil Keblusek said, especially will see to it that both parties already begin concrete work on the draft text of an agreement on the first stage of the reduction and set up a drafting working commission to that end. For this reason, the CSSR, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic and the USSR at the end of the past round on 10 December 1981 submitted their new proposal, which proceeds from the complex of their far-reaching compromise initiatives from the 1979-80 period. This proposal is not only an impetus for the Vienna negotiations in the current complicated international situation, but -- and this is essential -- also creates realistic prerequisites for resolving the remaining open questions, and thus also for bringing together the Eastern and Western positions. The approach which we propose, that is, a gradual written formulation of the individual articles of the text of the first agreement or a working document, has been well proven more than once in international practice. We hope the West will finally go from words to deeds and constructively respond to our proposal. Should it persist in its unrealistic position of asymmetric reduction, resting on the Western scheme of 20 December 1979, it would condemn the Vienna negotiations to further stagnation, the head of the Czechoslovak delegation stressed.

Warning on 'Gamma Bomb'

LD292300 Prague CTK in English 1730 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Vienna, 29 Jan (CTK correspondent) -- Head of the Czechoslovak delegation, Federal Assembly Deputy Chairman Jan Mapko warned at the Vienna dialogue on disarmament and detente Friday against the danger posed by a new type of a mass annihilation weapon the gamma bomb.

One hundred kilograms of uranium is sufficient for this bomb to destroy all life on an area from Denmark to the Alps, and from Poland to Portugal.

Jan Marko urged the participants in the Vienna dialogue to condemn the intention of some Western circles to turn Western Europe into a launching site of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles. All efforts should be exerted to push through the idea of peaceful cooperation, he stressed.

Jan Marko said that for the people of Czechoslovakia, who have their own sad experiences with the horrors of war, peace is the paramount value.

Czechoslovakia's foreign policy seeks such a concept of relations which unites, and does not divide, nations. None of the socialist states has ever taken initiative to step up the arms race in order to gain military superiority. Nor do we pursue any doctrine of a limited or global war, nor is there any medium range missile on Czechoslovak territory. These facts speak for themselves, Jan Marko emphasized.

This afternoon, the Vienna dialogue continues with discussions in the commissions. Tomorrow's deliberations will be dominated by problems of development of peace cooperation, disarmament, and strengthening of the peace movement.

ALGERIAN VETERANS DELEGATION VISITS TIRANA

Airport Arrival

AU301759 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Tirana, 28 Jan (ATA) -- At the invitation of the National Committee of the War Veterans of the Albanian People, a delegation of the veterans affairs of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, headed by the minister of veteran affairs, Djelloul Bakhti Nemiche arrived in our country yesterday for a friendly visit. He was accompanied by the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic to the P.S.R. of Albania Abdul Hamid Adjali and officials of the Ministry of the Moujahedins, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Culture.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by the Minister of Education and Culture Tefta Cami, the Chairman of the National Committee of the War Veterans of the Albanian People Ndreci Plasari, the Chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries Javer Malo, the Director of the Second Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Bashkim Pitarka and others.

Cooperation Protocol Signed

AU301804 Tirana ATA in English 1000 GMT 30 Jan 82

["Protocol on Cultural and Scientific Exchanges between Albania and Algeria Signed" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 30 Jan (ATA) -- The protocol on cultural and scientific exchanges between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic for 1982-1982 was signed in Tirana yesterday. The protocol was signed for the Albanian side by the Minister of Education and Culture Tefta Cami and for the Algerian side by the Minister of Veterans Affairs of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic Djelloul Bakhti Nemiche.

Present at the signing ceremony were the members of the two delegations. Present was also the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Ksenofon Nushi, the Vice-Minister of Education and Culture Lili Zhamo, the Chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries Javer Malo and others. Present was also the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic in Albania Abdul Hamid Adjali.

Carcani Reception, Departure

AU301807 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, received this morning the delegation of the war veterans of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic led by Minister of Veterans Affairs Djelloul Bakhti Nemiche. The reception was also attended by Minister of Education and Culture Tefta Cami; Ndreci Plasari, chairman of the National Committee of War Veterans; Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Ksenofon Nushi; and others. Abdul Hamid Adjali, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, also was present. The reception passed in a friendly atmosphere.

The Algerian veterans delegation left Albania today. It was bid farewell at the airport by Ndreci Plasari, chairman of the National Committee of War Veterans; Javer Malo, chairman of the Committee for Friendly and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Bashkim Pitarka, director of the Second Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and others.

ARMY DAILY VIEWS NEED FOR MARTIAL LAW IN POLAND

AU291954 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 28 Jan 82 p 4

[Maksim Bozhilov article: "For the Sake of the Future"]

[Text] The introduction of martial law in Poland on 13 December 1981 was the last resolute measure aimed at stopping the process of destabilization in the country.

The Military Council of National Salvation created on the basis of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic is aimed at supporting the constitutional power of the state and at creating all prerequisites for implementing irrevocable state functions. This is what Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, declared to the Polish Sejm session on Monday. In his address the Polish leader made a realistic assessment of the situation in the country and analyzed the difficulties the Polish people will have to overcome. He denounced the interference of imperialism in Poland's domestic affairs and explained the reasons which made the introduction of martial law necessary, as well as the tasks the Polish Government is facing at the present moment.

With the help of international reaction, Polish counterrevolution arose and tried fully to paralyze the legitimate authorities within the country. While propagating and sowing distrust and fear among the population, counterrevolution gradually tried to seize power and restore capitalism in Poland. The anti-state activities of the extremists jeopardized the country's security and its alliance with other countries. In implementing the tasks assigned to it by imperialism, counterrevolution tried to separate Poland from the socialist community and from the Warsaw Pact alliance. The final goal of the script concocted by the West was to shift the military balance in Europe and in the world, as well as to destroy the foundations of peace created in Europe after World War II and laid down by the Yalta and Potsdam agreements.

The healthy forces in Poland put an end to these imperialist aspirations. Martial law marked the beginning of a normalization in the country's life and economic situation. The anarchy which had begun to destroy the socialist structure of the state was put in its place. The administrative organs gradually resumed their functions and normal work was restored in enterprises. This process, however, will be a prolonged and difficult one. Army Gen Jaruzelski stated as follows in this connection: "I declare that we are facing difficult and hard times, a period of work and privation lies ahead of us. There is a great deal at stake. The consolidation of our independence and sovereignty, the consolidation of the socialist state and the restoration of Poland's place in Europe have to be safeguarded," Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski declared.

The country's successful development under the newly existing conditions has been mapped out. A strong, honest and farsighted government is needed to lead the country out of the crisis. First of all, the state structures must be well organized and the state itself must be strong and just. Secondly, socialist democracy in all its manifestations must be strengthened. Thirdly, the national economy has to be restored.

All these important socioeconomic tasks pursue but one goal -- the care for man, the improvement of the Polish citizens' living conditions. To achieve this goal, however, it is necessary to increase the country's industrial output and agricultural production, as well as to restore our economy as a whole.

The measures adopted for stabilization in Poland, however, are not according to the taste of certain imperialist circles. The boycott attempts, the threats and economic sanctions directed against the Polish people are aimed at restoring anarchy and at isolating Poland from its loyal allies. The countries belonging to the socialist community, headed by the Soviet Union, however, have always fulfilled their international duty and have always been confident that the Polish people themselves will be able to cope with the danger threatening socialism in Poland. The wholehearted economic assistance of the CEMA member countries unmistakably showed who the true, reliable friends and allies of Poland really are.

From the geographical point of view the Polish People's Republic is situated in the center of Europe. Its fate is inseparable from the fate of peace and stability on this continent. At this historical moment Poland has made its choice -- it has chosen the consolidation of socialism for the sake of the Polish People's future.

PAPERS DISCUSS REAGAN STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE

AU291500 Sofia BTA in English 1350 GMT 29 Jan 82

["Washington -- Words and Deeds" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 29 Jan (BTA) -- Commenting on the traditional speech of the U.S. President on "the state of the union," NARODNA ARMIYA accentuates on the contradiction between Mr Reagan's words and deeds. The President has stated cynically once again, the newspaper notes, that the foreign policy of the U.S. Government is a policy of force the successful pursuing of which needs "a restoration of the U.S. military strength". At the same time he made a pharasaical attempt to raise as leading principles of this policy the U.S. striving after ensuring "peace in the world", "a striving towards peace at the table of negotiations" at that.

It is a well-known fact, it is written further in the commentary in this connection, it is only the possibility dictating for them on conditions from the position of strength that what is understood in the White House under negotiations and no other but namely the White House's representatives are consciously seeking to avoid any possibility for a really constructive and good-willed dialogue in the interest of security and peace in the world, presented to them". [quotation marks, sentence as received] This President Reagan's regular speech, "NARODNA ARMIYA" maintains, is another proof of Washington's denal of the constructive and sober dialogue on the topical matters of our time.

"NARODNA MLADEZH" also carries a commentary on this subject. Reviewing the internal political section of the speech, the newspaper writes that only the big monopolies and the military and industrial complex, to which Mr Reagan is too loyal with the aim of misleading them, are satisfied with the "Reaganomics".

U.S. SANCTIONS AGAINST USSR, EAST EUROPE VIEWED

AU271015 Sofia BTA in English 0845 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Sofia, 27 Jan (BTA) -- The most possible consequence of the U.S. attempts to turn technologies into an argument of their foreign policy may be the fresh sharpening of the contradictions between the imperialist centres, writers Mr Dimitur Nikolov in today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO. He analyzes the discriminatory programmes of the USA and the Western states against the Soviet Union and the socialist states and the activity of the Coordination Committee for Control of the Export of Strategic Materials and Goods (COCOM). The author writes: "By resorting to a ban on the deliveries of technology and equipment to the USSR and the other socialist states, the United States are seeking to break the techno-scientific relations and thus to exert an influence on the foreign policy, to cause misunderstanding among the socialist community countries."

Mr Nikolov makes a guess that the U.S. pressure on the Western states for activating such a policy will continue to grow. At the same time he stressed that the U.S. Western European allies will not yield easily to the realism in the techno-scientific cooperation because in the so-called sanctions there is a blow hidden against themselves. In the article it is noted that the socialist countries are in deliberate need of the new advanced technologies which the West develops in one or another direction but the socialist countries also have vast internal possibilities of their own so as to pass without the Western technologies. "The development of cooperation and specialization within the framework of CMEA are a guarantee for this," Mr Nikolov underlines.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 'DRUZHBA-82' EXERCISES

Chemical Units Participate

LD292254 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Throughout this week we have been able to follow the progress of the joint exercises of the Czechoslovak, Soviet and Hungarian soldiers. The exercises will be over tomorrow. The combat technology of the Czechoslovak, Soviet and Hungarian soldiers at the allied exercises, Druzhba-82, has fallen silent. The training operations have ended for today. The concluding stage of combat actions is often, however, a period of intensive actions on the part of chemical units. In view of the reality of the aggressive preparations, arms and the character of the exercises of the NATO troops, protection against the arms of mass destruction was likewise practiced.

After concluding the tactical tasks both the people and the [combat] technology go through a so-called place of special purification. Just as the cooperation of arms has been tested on the combat fields and in the air, the construction of this joint facility and the joint activities of the Czechoslovak and the Soviet chemical units also test mutual cooperation in this sphere.

Dzur Remarks Reported

LD301434 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] A meeting of members of the ground units and the air forces of the Czechoslovak People's Army, Soviet Army and Hungarian People's Army was held on the last day of the "Druzhba-82" exercises.

The units of fraternal armies were greeted by the minister of national defense, Army Gen Martin Dzur. He said that exacting goals were successfully fulfilled at the exercises and that the results achieved are a new contribution to the rich tradition of mutual cooperation of the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact in the preparation of the armies for the defense of socialism. He went on to say that the name of the exercises symbolically expresses the international relations between the countries of the socialist community, which are based on friendship and alliance with the USSR. Firm unity and closeness of fraternal countries and their close cooperation significantly contribute to increasing their political, economic and military strength, and are a guarantee of collective security and a life in peace.

Speaking on the international situation, Martin Dzur condemned the efforts of the reactionary circles of world imperialism, particularly the United States, which continue the course of aggravating relations with the USSR and the other socialist states.

In conclusion, the minister of national defense, Martin Dzur thanked those present for the fulfillment of the exacting tasks of the joint exercises.

Commander Vesely Interviewed

LD232050 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Interview with Col Gen Frantisek Vesely, commander of the Western Military District, by Editor Lt Col Jiri Vich -- date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Colonel General, you directed the "Friendship 82" exercise throughout its duration. What can you tell us now that it is ending?

[Answer] It showed all the manifestations of the internationalist defense of the socialist community. Commanders and men showed a high moral-political state and a high degree of training and reliability in difficult terrain and weather conditions. Both the terrain and the weather were not in our favor during this exercise. A high degree of readiness was shown by the crews of all the equipment which took part in the exercise, especially by the commanders of tanks, infantry combat vehicles and armored personnel carriers, but also of other equipment. In addition to a high degree of training, drivers showed a high level of responsibility in mastering their equipment. This is born out by the fact there were no accidents.

An important result of this exercise is the consolidation of mutual cooperation between the allied armies which took part in the exercise, and this cooperation further strengthened the bonds of our friendship and mutual understanding.

[Question] You mention collaboration and cooperation between soldiers of the Soviet, Hungarian and Czechoslovak armies. What was the most striking manifestation of this?

[Answer] The work of the staffs at the individual level, between commanders and individual soldiers. What we greatly appreciate is the personal friendship between soldiers and commanders of our armies, and the better mutual understanding. The experience of previous exercises shows that these strong friendships continue, and many soldiers write to one another even after the end of their basic military service when they return to civilian life. This, I think, is also an important activity of exercises like this.

Very important for us soldiers of the allied armies is the personal participation in our exercise of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, which underlines the significance of the secure defense of our socialist homeland and of the whole socialist community, and the significance which our Communist Party attaches to this matter, as does the leadership of our Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

U.S. SANCTIONS AGAINST POLAND, USSR ASSAILED

LD292334 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Radio Prague continues now with another comment on economic sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union and President Reagan's struggle for the rights of Poland's workers.

United States propaganda, wherever it can, tries to disseminate what they term [words indistinct] of American policy, [words indistinct] a slogan assuring that America is willing to help anybody who needs help. [Words indistinct] however, do America's propagandists talk about the real character of such help which lies in Washington's need to push through its political interests.

This method of using the United States' economic strength for political reasons is well and long-established in the United States. [Words indistinct] United States food surplus is a chance to rule the world. In this context the U.S. economic sanctions against Poland show the American government's political cynicism and are an expression of gross pressure against a sovereign state from the outside as well as gross interference in its internal affairs.

Now, when the U.S. plan to destroy socialist Poland with the help of internal counter-revolution failed, President Reagan's administration has revealed its real face. Claiming to be friends of the Polish nation and cladding themselves in the guise of freedom-fighters, the U.S. Government has waged an economic war against Poland. However, it has been exerting pressure on the allies to join the campaign. Poland is not to receive further loans, contracted food supplies have been cancelled, this mainly concerns fodder grain, and talks on the repayment of existing debts are (?refused).

Neither the United States nor the other Western countries, which have joined the anti-Polish crusade, are concerned with the fate of the Polish nation. Washington is not interested in the amount of food Polish mothers will be able to provide for their children. Its interest is simple and straightforward, to liquidate socialism in Poland, to stand the nation against its government, to regain its influence in society.

The economic weapon used against Poland is by no means a minor thing.

Poland, however, has never submitted to political blackmail exerted by economic pressure. The sooner Western leaders come to recognize this, the better. Poland is not alone. Fraternal help of the other socialist countries, the Soviet Union in the first place, is a good tool for overcoming the crisis. This process cannot be stopped by any economic sanctions. Washington's policy of interfering in Poland's internal affairs will have only one result, that the Polish nation, and not only that nation, will come to understand that America's friendship (?hangs) where the political and great-power interests of the United States are.

CHARTER 77 GROUP TO MARK POLISH SOLIDARITY DAY

NC292100 Paris AFP in English 2055 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Prague, 29 Jan (AFP) -- The Charter 77 human rights organization will join in marking solidarity day with the Polish people tomorrow, according to a statement delivered to AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE today.

The statement from three Charter 77 spokesman, Ladislav Lis, Anna Marvanova and Radim Palous, said "oppression cannot lead to a real solution and it is necessary that all the really representative elements of Polish society (i.e. the Solidarity trade union and the Catholic Church) participate in a solution to the crisis."

U.S., UK SIGN WORLD WAR II PROPERTY AGREEMENTS

LD291550 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Agreements on the settlement of certain pending claims and financial questions between the Governments of the CSSR and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and between the Governments of the CSSR and the United States of America were signed at the Cernin Palace in Prague today. Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek signed the agreements for the CSSR. The Czechoslovak-British agreement was signed by John Rowland Rich, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in Czechoslovakia; the Czechoslovak-U.S. ageeement was signed by Jack F. Matlock, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States of America in Czechslovakia.

The agreements settle certain mutual property and financial-legal problems which arose between the contractual parties during and after World War II. They also settle the question of returning Czechoslovakia's currency gold which was seized by the Nazis in 1939. Both agreements will be implemented after they are approved by the relevant constitutional bodies of the contractual parties.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACCORD WITH CUBA SIGNED

Strougal Meets With Domenech

LD291722 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Joel Benitez Domenech, member of the State Council and vice president of the Republic of Cuba, at Hrzan Palace in Prague today. He is heading the Cuban delegation at a session of the Czechoslovak-Cuban Commission for Economic, and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

The two representatives stressed that relations between the two countries were developing successfully and that conditions had been created for their future intensification.

They also briefed each other on the main steps which Czechoslovakia and Cuba intend to take in the political and economic spheres.

Comrades Strougal and Benitez then stressed the significance of close collaboration between the socialist countries in solving key questions pertaining to socialist construction.

Cooperation Agreement Details

LD292156 Prague CTK in English 1752 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Prague, 29 Jan (CTK) -- An inter-governmental agreement on the development of cooperation in the scientific-technical sphere between Czechoslovakia and Cuba till 1990 was signed here on Friday at the end of the 7th session of the Czechoslovak-Cuban Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

The session evaluated the successful results achieved in the development of economic contacts between the two countries since the last session of the commission in Havana in 1980.

The Czechoslovak-Cuban commission discussed concrete themes for the further deepening of economic and scientific-technical cooperation in power engineering, the sphere of raw materials and geology, engineering and pharmaceutical industries. It discussed also questions of the training of young Cuban workers at Czechoslovak enterprises.

IDEOLOGICAL COOPERATION WITH MSZMP AGREED

AU291817 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] Prague, 27 Jan (RP) -- As we already reported, a study delegation of the MSZMP Central Committee's Department of Propaganda and Agitation, led by Imre Gyor, Central Committee member and department head, was in Czechoslovakia a few days ago.

The press report on the delegation's stay says that the Hungarian guests conducted negotiations with representatives of the CPCZ Central Committee's Department of Propaganda and Agitation, headed by Comrade Vasil Bejda, CPCZ Central Committee candidate member. The subject of their negotiations were matters of cooperation between the two fraternal parties in the ideological sphere.

The negotiations were attended by Bela Kovacs, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the CSSR.

The Hungarian guests also visited the West Slovakia Region and met Ignac Janak, Presidium member of the Slovak Communist Party (CPSL) and leading secretary of the CPSL's regional committee. The delegation departed for home on 26 January.

SLOVAK DAILY APPRAISES DISPUTE IN ITALY'S PCI

AU281759 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Jan 82 p 6

["(ZR)"-signed article in the column "What the Others Are Writing About": "Should We Perhaps Pull Down Everything?"]

[Text] Recently we wrote several times about the positions taken by the leadership of the Italian Communist Party (PCI) which, under the pretext of appraising the events in Poland, had turned against the countries of real socialism. These stands culminated at the session of the party's Central Committee, held on 11-13 January.

At the same time people are asking whether the entire party of Italian communists, with its great revolutionary traditions, really agree with the leadership's stands. The fact is that quite a considerable number of party members have been manipulated by the leadership, but at the same time these matters are being passionately discussed in the party. This is shown by the Italian newspaper PAESE SERA in an article entitled "Dear Comrades, We Are With Cossutta" (Armando Cossutta is the member of the party's leadership who debated the line taken by Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer, and who voted against the resolution containing a nonclass appraisal of the countries of real socialism at the Central Committee session previously cited).

The article mentions the Umbria community Moiano, where 300 of every 1000 citizens are PCI members and where the party usually gets two-thirds of all votes in elections.

The newspaper also states that, in the last 2 weeks, Moiano has been the scene of disputes every day and everywhere: at home, in restaurants, in shops. The reason is the PCI leadership's document on Poland and its criticism of the Soviet Union and the East European countries. The report on Maurizio Donati's resignation as secretary of the local PCI organization came like lightning from clear skies.

At meeting was held in the people's house, where Donati was to expalin the reaons for his decision. Even before the meeting opened, he said in his talk to the journalists: "Yes, perhaps I should have waited for this meeting, but the Central Committee's session has smacked me full in the face."

The session began, and Donati said: "Comrades, the party document gives a negative, liquidationist and decaying appraisal of East European countries. This document underrates the achievements of these countries... What I myself criticize most is our endeavor to adopt a position in the middle, between the communist parties of the East and the social democratic parties of the West: We are not taking into account that the former want to overcome capitalism, whereas the latter want to direct the current state of affairs as rationally as possible. We may regard the USSR critically. But it is impossible to reject the entire Soviet system wholesale. We speak of the third road, but therein lies the danger that it will lead us directly to social democracy."

Then the discussion started; opinions were stated frankly and openly. Peitro Macchaioli, an old artisan, said: "Such a sharp condemnation of the Soviet Union has shamed many comrades. Yes, the PCI cannot be a conservative party; it must march forward, it must modernize itself and make itself more democratic, but this stand is a complete about-face. Our party cannot lecture everybody about everything."

Alberto Rossi: "Some years ago we used to say: Long live Russia,,, and now we pull down everything in a few hours. A few hours after the developments in Poland we suddenly judge that everything in the East is bad, and that everything had gone bankrupt. Who wants to copy the Soviet Union? The party thinks too much of the East countries, while is far less pugilistic at home. I cannot believe this. Will our L'UNITA also change its name? Social democracy is opening its doors to us. Let those who want to go there do so; I will not be among them."

Then the newspaper PAESE SERA went on to quote Fernando Bambescio, who "dealt advice to everybody on everything" in the very sense that Petro Macchaioli said; and Ivano Rasimelli, representative of the party's district committee, who called for a "third road." Although nobody in the party leadership had up to now defined this road in detail, everything indicates that it can lead the PCI to social democracy, as Maurizio Donati said.

The article in PAESE SERA ends by informing the reader that Maurizio Donati had, for the time being, taken back his resignation as secretary of the local PCI organization in the Moiano community in Umbria.

CONFERENCE ON 'DEVELOPED SOCIALISM' OPENS

CPCZ, CPSU Officials Attend

AU292203 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Jan 82 p 2

[CTK report: "About Developed Socialism; Conference of Experts in the Sphere of Social Sciences and the Ideological Front"]

[Summary] "The matters of theory and method of developed socialism are being dealt with by the 2-day scientific conference which opened this Wednesday in Prague. It was arranged for more than 100 experts in our sphere of social sciences and the ideological front by the CPCZ Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism, together with the editorial office of NOVA MYSL, the CPCZ Central Committee's theoretical and political magazine.

"The talks were attended by deputy heads of CPCZ Central Committee departments Michal Stefanak and Jan Majcharcik and by other party figures. The guests also included Richard Kosolapov, chief editor of the CPSU Central Committee's periodical KOMMUNIST. At the beginning of the conference the participants paid tribute to the memory of Mikhail Suslov, departed Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

The main paper was read by Zdenek Snitil, director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the CPCZ Central Committee, who "stressed that the CPCZ attributes key significance to the problems of theoretically working out the questions of developed socialism." He "also spoke of the antisocialist and anti-Soviet sallies of the enemies of socialism, which are becoming increasingly furious."

Snitil further stated that "our Czechoslovak experience has proved that the key to success lies in the creative implementation of Leninism, in the vanguard nature of the communist party as the leading political force, and in the consistent use of all general laws."

Other speakers dealt with the "continuity of the political line of the CPCZ's 14th, 15th and 16th Congresses" and "the theoretical questions of building the advanced socialist society" in the CSSR. They also "concentrated on the topical problems of fighting against contemporary anticommunism and revisionism."

The conference will continue on 28 January.

Officials Cited on PCI Stand

LD301816 Prague CTK in English 1720 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Prague, 30 Jan (CTK) -- Critical remarks addressed to the Italian Communist Party leaders who are trying to use events in Poland, especially after the imposition of the state of emergency, for mounting a campaign of criticism of real socialism, were voiced at the conference on questions of developed socialism here this week, Lev Naumenko has told CETEKA.

Lev Naumenko, the deputy director of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee journal KOMMUNIST, said that a whole range of convincing arguments, critical ideas and analyses, concerning latest statements of Italian party leaders, were heard at the conference. The conference pointed to the importance of historic experiences of real socialism for the present revolutionary process.

Ladislav Tomasek, deputy chief editor of the Czechoslovak Communist Party's journal NOVA MYSL, pointed out the groundlessness of the attitudes of some Italian party officials. He said that their statements have no realistic theoretical and practical foundation, as confirmed by the fact that the deformations and difficulties in Poland are connected with deviations from the Leninist ideas of the ways of building socialism.

FOOD PRICE RISES, INCOME INCREASES REPORTED

Food Price Figures

LD292014 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] We shall now acquaint you with the federal government's report about some measures affecting prices and social policy:

The federal government has decided to raise retail prices of some food and tobacco products beginning 30 January. At the same time the government approved certain measures in the social sphere.

According to the approved resolution, retail prices of meat, poultry, game fish and fish products will increase by an average 27 percent. Quality meat prices will increase by 41 percent, meat products by 17 percent, poultry by 15 percent, sea fish by 26 percent and fresh water fish and game by 14 percent. One third of the volume of quality meat sales will remain unaffected by the price increases. The price of roast beef will increase more significantly from Kcs 33 to Kcs 55 per kg and meat for scallopini from Kcs 35 to Kcs 60 per kg. The prices of secondary quality beef, with bone and of pork side, remain unaffected. As for smoked meat and meat products the highest price rises are that of delicatessen [products] such as boiled ham, from Kcs 70 to Kcs 100, and of Hungarian salami from Kcs 90 to Kcs 120 per kg. Almost 70 percent of smoked meat products will remain unaffected by the price change, like, for example, the price of bacon sausage, frankfurters, Parisian salami and English bacon.

Most of the meat prices were fixed 28 years ago when meat consumption was about half of what it is now, The average monthly wage was then Kcs 1,097 while today it is Kcs 2690. Thus far, the prices of meat and meat products were 40 percent lower than actual production costs which continue increasing, among other things, because the price of imported fodder grows significantly. There were insufficient price differences between various kinds of meat and meat products. In spite of the increase in prices some meat and meat processing production costs will be subsidized.

Higher prices of meat and meat products will be reflected in public catering. In enterprises' canteens the overall increase is 90 hellers [one Kcs equals 100 hellers] for one portion. One half of this amount will be covered by the consumer and the rest will be covered from social means. In school cafeterias, creches, kindergartens, hospitals and social care institutions the increase in expense will be fully covered from the state budget.

The price of rice will be doubled. The main reason for this is the 300 percent increase in the price for which it is imported in the past few years. Expenses for 1 kg of rice are now Kcs 12. With the present retail price the state subsidizes each kg of rice by Kcs 7 on average. In view of the increase in prices of tobacco, of which we import 86 percent the prices of some kinds of cigarettes will increase by 30 percent on the average, and the prices of other tobacco products will increase by 39 percent. Prices will remain the same for the cheapest smoking materials, where domestic tobacco is predominant. Taking into account the insufficient domestic sources and the continually rising demand, the prices of wine will increase by 18 percent on the average. The prices of domestic kinds of rum and vodka will likewise increase.

Following the recommendation of the government, the Presidium of the Federal Assembly has approved legal measures which concern the increases of pensions, maternity benefits and some changes in social and hospital care. According to these measures, low old-age pensions which represent the only source of income will increase from Kcs 780 to Kcs 880 for an individual and from Kcs 1,330 to Kcs 1,500 for a married couple.

All of the other old-age pensions of up to Kcs 1,200 which are being currently paid or which have been newly awarded, will be increased by Kcs 40 and those above Kcs 1,200 will rise by Kcs 30 per month. The present pension of resistance movement fighters and invalids from youth will likewise be increased. Contributions to pensioners for dietary catering and various needs of the invalids will be revised. Children allowances and educational allowances supplementing the pensions will increase by Kcs 40. Maternity benefits will increase from Kcs 500 to Kcs 600. The allowance contribution of wives of soldiers currently in military training will likewise increase.

At the same time it has been decided to abolish the cuts in hospital benefits of citizens when in institutional care. In the future they will receive sickness benefits in full.

The federal government stresses in its resolution that the development of prices will continue to be firmly directed in accordance with wages and social policies and in accordance with the efficiency and resources of our economy -- which are being decided upon in all the branches of the national economy.

Income Figures

LD292040 Prague CTK in English 1748 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Prague, 29 Jan (CTK) -- The income of Czechoslovak households rose by almost 50 percent in the last decade, according to the results of a "microcensus" conducted last year.

The average monthly income per one household member rose from 1,019 crowns in 1970 to 1,467 crowns in 1980. The number of households with a monthly income of less than 700 crowns per member dropped from more than one million in 1970 to 155,000 in 1980. At present, one-fifth of households -- 1,119,000 -- have a monthly income of more than 2,000 crowns per member.

In the decade concerned, the average nominal wage per one worker rose from 1,937 to 2,642 crowns. Wages higher than 3,000 crowns, exceptional in 1970, are now paid to almost 40 percent of workers, most of them with experience in life and work, but also 14 percent of young people aged under 25. Preference in this respect is given to people with secondary school and university background.

While making its decision to increase the prices of meat and rice, the Czechoslovak Government took into consideration the impact on the family budget, and at the same time approved social measures benefiting pensioners and families with dependent children in particular.

It is assumed that an overwhelming majority of economically active people have an opportunity to increase their incomes by higher quality and efficiency of labour: As of this year, enterprises which fulfill their tasks with a lower number of workers may distribute the wages thus saved to its employees. Since a number of branches of the Czechoslovak industry have for many years been short of manpower, this measure is to help in this respect.

SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS MEETING CONTINUES

Meets With Delegates

LD292130 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Today at Prague Castle, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic and chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak National Front, received a delegation from the 8th National Conference of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party led by the chairman of that party, Bohuslav Kucera.

The meeting was attended by Josef Korcak, leader of the delegation from the CPCZ Central Committee and the National Front to the Czechoslovak Socialist Party conference, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech Government premier, and by Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary; Lubomir Prochazka, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, and Frantisek Salda, chief of the president's chancellery.

Bohuslav Kucera informed Comrade Gustav Husak about the course of the nationwide conference and conveyed greetings from the conference participants to the CPCZ Central Committee and to Gustav Husak personally. He expressed the determination of all members of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party to share actively in fulfilling the aims which the 16th CPCZ Congress set out for the whole of our society, and in the peace struggle of our people.

At the same time he valued the fact that the policy of the National Front is creating a broad democratic scope and enables Czechoslovak citizens to take an active part in the development of our socialist society.

Bohuslav Kucera gave Gustav Husak a letter from the delegates of the 8th National Conference of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party. Other members of the delegation also spoke at the cordial meeting.

Comrade Gustav Husak gave sincere thanks for the great confidence in and support for the policy of the CPCZ and National Front, and for the greetings of the conference participants. He appreciated the active participation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party in fulfilling the common program of economic and social development of our society adopted at the 16th CPCZ Congress, a program acknowledged by the whole National Front and enjoying the trust given to it at the elections by the clear majority of our people.

Comrade Husak in another part of his speech characterized the internal and external conditions under which we are fulfilling this program by our painstaking work. He stressed that the most important thing is to seek out more consistently and exploit all reserves, promote all-round thrift, frugality and optimum utilization of resources for the consistent implementation of the Set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management System of the National Economy in Industry and Agriculture. Our common task is to ensure the further development of the economy and on the basis of the results achieved, to maintain and improve further the high living standards of our people. At the same time, this also requires the deepening of the all-round participation of workers in the management and administration of society. As the 16th CPCZ Congress again stressed, we shall continue to develop the National Front as a wide platform for socialist democracy, as an expression of the direct bond between workers, peasants and intelligentsia, nations and nationalities, communists, nonparty members and members of other political parties.

Comrade Gustav Husak appreciated the active role of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party in the work of the National Front, both in central organs and in the regions, districts and individual places. Comrade Gustav Husak further mentioned the complexity of the current international situation, in which the most reactionary forces of international imperialism are increasing international tension and trying to halt and turn back progressive development in the world. They are unleashing anticommunist hysteria in an attempt to discredit real socialism, and interfering in the internal affairs of socialist states.

We realize, Comrade Gustav Husak said, that we can fulfill our aims and intentions only in a world without wars. It is therefore in our vital interest to build a strong Socialist Czechoslovakia, linked by firm bonds of brotherhood and alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community.

In conclusion, Comrade Gustav Husak again thanked the Czechoslovak Socialist Party for its work to date, and expressed satisfaction that the 8th National Conference of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party is concentrating its strength on the crucial tasks of the development of our society. He asked for cordial greetings to be passed to all participants of the conference from the leadership of the CPCZ and Czechoslovak National Front, and expressed the wish for common work for the blossoming of our socialist motherland to continue to be successful.

Polish SD Chairman Speaks

LD292144 Prague CTK in English 1740 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Prague, 29 Jan (CTK) -- The 8th Conference of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party continued here Friday with a debate and addresses of greetings by foreign guests.

Professor Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the Polish Democratic Party [SD], characterized the present conditions in Poland as a period of strengthened protection of the basic interests of the state and citizens, of restoring public order, in which conditions are being provided for the normal functioning of state power and the economy.

"We can say that we avoided a fractricidal confrontation. We know well that we have to settle many difficult problems, that there is much difficult work ahead of us. Our optimism is based on the fact that we are again on the right path leading to the construction of a big and modern Poland. Our loyal friends have not abandoned us in difficult moments. The Soviet Union helped us significantly and in fraternal Czechoslovakia also provided considerable aid," Professor Kowalczyk said.

He added that the gradual normalization of social and economic life in Poland provides conditions for the continuation of socialist renewal. The aim is to give all the positive changes a socialist character, to [word indistinct] the hostile activities of extremist forces. Such renewal is favoured by the Democratic Party which, as one of the three parties forming the foundations of the Polish system, consistently stands on socialist positions, he said.

Professor Kowalczyk pointed out that the role and position of Poland in the Warsaw Treaty defensive system and in the system of cooperation of the socialist states are also an important factor of the international balance of forces, the equilibrium of which is the basis of the present system of security in Europe. Therefore aid to Poland within the socialist community helps at the same time to strengthen the international system of security.

The participants in the conference also heard a message from the Soviet Embassy here, saying that "the unanimous support for the peace foreign policy of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Czechoslovak state, for the peace efforts of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party arouse in us feelings of deep satisfaction."

REGIONAL TRADE UNION CONFERENCES MEET 30 JAN

Plzen Meeting Noted

LD301248 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1100 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Trade union conferences are being held in 10 regions of the republic and in Bratislava. The conferences are an important stage in the preparations for the 10th trade union congress. Delegates are reviewing the results achieved in the past period and are concentrating on all-round strengthening of the social responsibility of trade union organizations in the implementation of the economic and social program of the 16th CPCZ Congress. Economization in all areas and comprehensive programs of social care are the main points on the agendas.

A delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions, led by its chairman, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Karel Hoffmann, is taking part in the regional trade union conference in Plzen. A report underlined the growth of social involvement of trade union members in the West Bohemia Region, as shown by the results achieved by workers in lignite mines in Sokolov who last year extracted a record amount of coal, over 22 million tons. The workers in the Plzen Skoda enterprise can also be an example to us all.

However conditions for the further development of initiative are not being created everywhere. In many cases individual workers and enterprises have not been informed about the specific tasks. Thus, in West Bohemian enterprises (?planning by individual enterprises) has not been extensively applied so far. Trade union members in all enterprises should pay consistent attention not only to the volume of production but also to production costs, efficiency and quality, the report delivered at the regional trade union conference in Plzen emphasized.

Hoffmann Speech Reported

LD310422 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] In 10 regions of the CSSR as well as in Bratislava there took place today all-trade union conferences which constitute an important stage in the preparations for the 10th all-trade union congress. The reports submitted as well as the ensuing debates critically appraised the results achieved by trade union members during the past period. The conferences centered their attention on strengthening the social responsibility of trade union organizations for the implementation of the social and economic program set out by the 16th CPCZ Congress. The primary issue is to increase their participation in securing the fulfillment of the state plan in the current year, to channel socialist competition and labor initiative toward resolving key problems and particularly toward reducing the consumption of fuels, energy, metals and production materials and to promote the introduction of the results of scientific and technological progress into practice as well as economies at all levels. The conferences also devoted a great deal of their attention to the comprehensive program for workers' welfare, to the ideological and political-educational work as well as to the further expansion of cooperation between trade union organizations, national committees and social organizations associated in the National Front to ensure economic, cultural and social development.

At the regional all-trade union conference in Plzen, 350 delegates representing more than 400,000 West Bohemian trade unionists welcomed a delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions headed by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

In a debate, Comrade Hoffmann commended the endeavor of trade union members to uncover the reasons for the existing shortcomings as well as their attitude toward the tasks that must be tackled. He noted that the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement is approaching the 10th all-trade union congress with a favorable balance sheet. Neither the period of its preparation nor the work of the program for the coming period must, however, divert our attention for a single moment from what is on the daily agenda, that is, from the struggle for the fulfillment of the plan, for economies and a higher quality of work and production. The point is to demonstrate that trade union members are capable of contributing effectively to the further development of the economy and the entire society.

In a further part of his speech, Comrade Hoffmann said:

[Begin recording] The most important point in fulfilling trade union tasks is to ensure the good work of all primary organizations, all organs which are functioning within the area where we operate and which we (?direct).

This is why we should deal immediately and without any delay with the shortcomings previously ascertained, examine their casues, agree on the necessary conclusions and then pursue them consistently and relentlessly and ensure that they are acted upon and implemented. Among these shortcoming are, however, problems that have persisted for many years. These problems include persisting ailments in trade union work: for instance, the lack of contacts with our members; a slow, insufficient and in some instances a totally absent reaction to comments by our members; whether these are raised at trade union meetings, production meetings or on other occasions; the growth of formalism, superficiality and the red tape in trade union work.

Let us give another example: When we were reappraising some time ago the plans to activity of certain primary organizations we were able to state that their level had on the whole increased, that they were more specific and that they reacted better to a specific situation in the given plant, in the given organization. At the same time we have to admit, however, that there were still a considerable number of such plans of activity that were too general, which had been repeating tasks without any substantial changes, without taking into consideration the changed conditions and which did not react in any way to the problems with which the given collective was wrestling. At the same time, included were such plans of activity that had been the subject of consultation with the officials of the district and regional trade union bodies.

The fact that we encounter such shortcomings after more than 8 years of experiences with the preparation and discussion of this important tool of the development activity gives pause for serious reflection. We all should therefore contribute to ensuring that after the 10th all-trade union congress the plans of activity of primary organizations correspond better to the demands on their level, to ensure that they are more specific and direct and that their implementation brings a marked improvement in the work of primary organizations and thereby of the whole of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement. This must lead us to another question: What is the level of our organizational and controlling activity and how can we further improve it?

Comrades: After the 16th CPCZ Congress, after the 4th and 5th plenums of the party's Central Committee, in the preparation of the 10th all-trade union congress as well as in connection with the developments in the world, there has come into the forefront the important and broad implications of the responsibility of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and our duty to reinforce its capabilities of coping with demanding tasks in more difficult conditions.

Where does the difficulty of our work lie? It lies in its very essence, in its purpose and in the fact that we can fulfill our role only if we win the working people over to the fulfillment of tasks. To put it another way and briefly, this is the content of the demand that trade unions must be a school of socialism. This demand has a very exacting and practical character with a totally concrete content. It is the never ending duty because the mobilization of the working people for the fulfillment of the plan, workers' welfare, the educational role of trade unions will be facing trade unionists again and again in many years to come with all the exactingness and along with all the difficulties these tasks bring with them.

If we proceed from the fact that trade unions must be a school of socialism, that the issue is to win the working people over to the fulfillment of tasks, for the party policy, then it means that we have to ensure this especially in the working collectives. This is why the importance of trade union sections, meetings of trade union sections and production meetings, which are attended by the overwhelming majority of our members, is coming so much into the forefront. In addition, it is our task to create conditions to enable the working people to fulfill the tasks for which we have been winning them over. This means to watch whether the right organization of work is ensured, to see to it that good working conditions prevail, to look after work safety and in general to look after the general welfare of the working people. [end recording]

Resolutions adopted at the all-trade union conference stress the endeavour of trade union members to share more actively in raising the effectivness of production and to fulfill successfully the tasks of the economic and social development of our society during the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. These resolutions highlight the necessity of a more responsible approach to increasing workers' participation in drafting and implementing the plan, checking its fulfillment and in applying the method of counterplanning. These resolutions emphasize the importance of combined socialist pledges orientated toward the quality of products, the observation of the timetable of capital investment projects, the improvement of supplier-customer relationships, the growth of the share of comprehensive rationalization brigades, the brigades of socialist labor, innovators and improvers and promotion of scientific and technologies progress in all branches of the national economy. The resolutions also put the raising of the trade union share in improving workers' welfare among the important tasks of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement.

The participants at today's all-trade union conferences also elected members of regional trade union councils and their representatives to the Czech and Slovak congresses of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement.

CPSL'S PEZLAR ADDRESSES JOURNALISTS ON TASKS

AU292003 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Jan 82 pp 1,3

[CTK report: "Exacting Tasks of the Employees of Mass Communications Media; Meeting of the Highest Representatives of the Slovak Socialist Republic with Journalists"]

[Text] Bratislava (CTK) -- Yesterday the traditional meeting of representatives of the Slovak Socialist Republic's party and state bodies with leading employees of the mass information and propaganda media took place in the social rooms of Bratislava Castle.

It was attended by J. Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; P. Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic; M. Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium; V. Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council; members of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium L. Abraham, I. Janak, E. Litvajova, L. Rezlar and G. Slapka; members of the CPSL Central Committee Secretariat B. Travnicek and M. Zozulak; M. Boda, chairman of the CPSL Central Control and Auditing Commission; and the heads of CPSL Central Committee departments and deputy chairmen of the Slovak National Council.

Present were the directors and editors in chief of press, radio, television and CTK in Slovakia; representatives of the Federal Press and Information Office, the Slovak Press and Information Office, and the Slovak Union of Journalists; and prominent journalists and bearers of state distinctions and journalist awards. The guests included Soviet journalists accredited in Bratislava.

In the festive speech, Comrade L. Pezlar expressed great appreciation for the successful work of the editorial staffs in the Slovak mass information and propaganda media last year. Speaking about their forthcoming tasks, he mentioned that the building program laid down by the 16th CPCZ Congress remains in the forefront of their attention. Even though our journalist front has already significantly contributed to establishing an atmosphere favorable for its fulfillment, he said, it continues to be a highly topical task to effectively, clearly and persuasively explain the tasks awaiting us. What matters is that our working people come to understand that changes in the life of our society are profound, fundamental in their nature, and inevitable.

An important unused potential for enhancing the share of the mass information and propaganda media in fulfilling our building program is a systematic deepening of the published materials' concreteness. Every positive example the journalist propagates and every malpractice he is fighting against must be specifically targeted. Our press, radio and television must more pronouncedly contribute to establishing such an atmosphere in the work collectives and in society at large that would be marked literally by an allergy against poor quality work, low level of responsibility and lack of discipline. As Comrade Pezlar went on to stress, the propagation of the advantages of the socialist social system and the historical achievements of real socialism continues to be an important task of our journalists. One cannot fail to see that casting doubt on them remains the main target of ideological subversion carried out by anticommunist centers. Disseminating truth about real socialism, that is one of the most effective weapons of a socialist journalist. Comrade Ludovit Pezlar further drew attention to the fact that all editorial staffs must continue to pay priority attention to the international situation, particularly to the progressive forces' struggle for preserving peace in the world.

In conclusion, Comrade L. Pezlar sincerely thanked the journalists, in the name of the central party and state bodies, for their dedicated work and expressed the conviction that they will not let up in their efforts.

The representatives of the party and state bodies then remained in a friendly conversation with the leading representatives of the mass communications media.

BRIEFS

JOURNALIST COOPERATION WITH USSR -- On Monday in Prague, Zdenek Horeni, chairman of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists, and Yakov Lomko, deputy chairman of the USSR Union of Journalists, signed a cooperation protocol for 1982. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Jan 82 p 2 AU]

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH USSR -- A protocol on securing the transport of goods between Czechoslovakia and the USSR was signed in Kosice today by representatives of the Ministries of Transport of Czechoslovakia and the USSR. According to this document, Czechoslovak exports to the largest country of socialism will represent 2 million tons of various goods; 20 million tons of goods will be exported from the USSR to Czechoslovakia. [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 29 Jan 82 LD]

RED CROSS AID TO POLAND -- The Czechoslovak Red Cross has sent to the Polish Red Cross medicines, blankets and milk powder for the population hit by last week's catastrophic floods. The consignment is accompanied by a delegation of the Czechoslovak Red Cross' federal committee which will discuss deepening of further cooperation with the Polish Red Cross. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 20 Jan 82 p 1 AU]

TRADE UNION COMMISSIONS OFFICERS -- The 14th plenary meeting of the Central Council of Trade Unions [URO] elected Miroslav Spaniel chairman of the URO Ideological, Educational and Cultural Commission. URO Secretary Jirina Vesela was elected chairwoman of the URO Youth Commission. [Prague PRACE in Czech 20 Jan 82 pp 1, 7 AU]

PRAGUE TU HEAD REELECTED -- The delegates to the 23 January Prague all-trade union conference reelected Vladimir Hynek chairman of the Prague Trade Union Council. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Jan 82 p 1 AU]

NEW RESEARCH COMMISSION -- The newly established commission of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences for research into the issues of peace and disarmament has to contribute in the CSSR to the intensification of scientific research into the problems of peaceful coexistence, international detente and disarmament. Academician Zdenek Snitil, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism attached to the CPCZ Central Committee, has become the chairman of the new commission, and Academician Bedrich Svestka, chairman of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee, has become first deputy chairman. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Jan 82 p 2 AU]

PROTOCOL ON MUTUAL TRADE WITH POLAND DISCUSSED

LD281916 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1808 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Berlin 28 Jan (ADN) -- Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, today received Andrizes Jedynak, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, who is now in Berlin at the head of a government delegation for talks.

In accordance with the agreements concluded between Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, measures of economic cooperation between the two countries were discussed in an openminded and friendly atmosphere.

In connection with the discussion on current questions of the preparation of the protocol on mutual trade and services between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic in 1982, it was decided to conclude the annual protocol for 1982 at short notice.

Werner Krolikowski spoke of the close ties of the GDR with all the upright communists and true patriots of People's Poland in their struggle to solve the tasks for the consolidation of the socialist system. In this context the leader of the Polish Government delegation thanked the GDR Government and citizens, in particular the youth, for their internationalist help and support for the Polish People's Republic.

The talk was attended by Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Gen Jozef Uzycki, member of the Polish Military Council for National Salvation; and Byszard Karwicki, charges d'affaires ad interum of the Polish People's Republic in the GDR.

DISARMAMENT CONSULTATIONS WITH FRG CONTINUE

LD261416 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1313 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Berlin, 26 Jan (ADN) -- Correspondence between GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher concerns the continuation of consultations between the two states on issues such as disarmament and arms reduction. This was explained by Ambassador Ernst Krabatsch, GDR Foreign Ministry department chief, in a conversation with the accredited correspondent of the Rome newspaper UNITA. The letter which the foreign minister sent in January in reply to a letter from Foreign Minister Genscher is part of the GDR's current contributions to the struggle for peace, detente, arms limitation and disarmament.

The GDR has made great efforts to contribute to ending the arms race and to effective measures to limit arms and achieve disarmament as the most urgent tasks of our time. Ambassador Krabatsch pointed out that at the New Year's reception for the diplomatic corps, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, reaffirmed that for the GDR and the other states of the socialist community there is no form of weaponry to whose limitation, reduction and elimination it would not agree, subject to the principle of equal security. The GDR, it was stressed in the interview, is conducting talks on these issues with numerous states, including the FRG.

In his letter of reply, Foreign Minister Fischer proposed to Foreign Minister Genscher that in keeping with previous practice, there should be consultations between the GDR and FRG Foreign Ministries on fundamental questions of disarmament and the current disarmament talks, as well as the forthcoming second UN special session on disarmament. This would include consideration of how both states can contribute to the achievement of concrete steps toward military detente and disarmament. In addition, particular questions in the Vienna negotiations and also in the work of the Geneva disarmament committee could be discussed by the two countries' delegations at Vienna and Geneva.

HONECKER TELEGRAM TO BREZHNEV ON DEATH OF SUSLOV

AU281514 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, has sent a telegram of condolences to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The text follows:

With deep grief we have received the report about the demise of our dear comrade and friend, Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

On behalf of the communists and the entire GDR people, as well as on my own personal behalf, I express our deepest communist sympathy at this grievous loss suffered by the Soviet communists, the Soviet people and by the international communist and workers movement.

Comrade Suslov's death has brought to an end the life of an outstanding representative of the party and country of Lenin, and the successful work over decades for the ideals of socialism and peace of a tested and respected functionary of the international communist movement.

Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov devoted his entire life to the noblest cause of mankind, communism. At the age of 19 he became a member of the communist party in 1921. After years of successful studies and intensive teaching work, the party assigned Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov various responsible party and state functions in the field of party and state control, as secretary of the party's Rostov Oblast, and later as first secretary of Stavropol Kray. In the years of the Great Fatherland War he was among the party functionaries that played a decisive role in the struggle against Hitlerite fascism.

Since 1941 Comrade Suslov was a member of the CPSU Central Committee. In the decades of his work in the collective of the CPSU leadership, Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov used his rich political experience to the benefit of the all-round strengthening of the Soviet country, the community of socialist states.

Our party and people esteem and honor Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov as a Leninist party and state functionary, as a creative Marxist-Leninist theoretician and politician.

As a fervent advocate of the revolutionary doctrine of the workers class, of proletarian internationalism, he acquired lasting merits for the consolidation of the international and workers movement.

To the communists, the working people of the GDR, Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov had always been a faithful friend and adviser. He visited our country several times at the head of CPSU delegations. We all cherish the memory of his participation in the first party conference, in the 9th and 10th SED congresses. He was awarded the highest decoration of the socialist German state -- the Karl Marx Order -- for his great contribution toward developing the close militant alliance between the CPSU and the SED, the fraternal collaboration between the USSR and the GDR.

His active, comradely work for constantly strengthening the fraternal alliance between our two parties, states and peoples will never be forgotten in our socialist GDR.

We will always honor Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov's memory.

We beg you to convey our deepest sympathy to the family of the dear deceased.

GASPAR RETURNS FROM SHORT VISIT TO WARSAW

Meets With Officials

LD310926 Budapest MTI in English 0625 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] Budapest, 20 Jan (MTI) -- Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions and president of the World Federation of Trade Unions, paid a short visit to Warsaw on Saturday after attending the WFTU Secretariat meeting in Prague on Friday.

The purpose of the visit was to get acquainted with the present state of the Polish trade union movement and the restart of its activity. Discussions were held about the participation of Polish trade unionists at the World Trade Union Congress to be held in Havana in February.

Sandor Gaspar met Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Polish United Workers' Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. Also present at the meeting was Stanislaw Ciosek, minister in charge of trade union affairs.

Sandor Gaspar returned to Budapest on Saturday afternoon.

Gaspar on WFTU Role

LD292106 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Endeavor to achieve unity and dialogue between trade unions of different tendencies: These are the goals that have been discussed by Sandor Gaspar, president of the WFTU, at a Prague press conference. Our correspondent, Szabolcs Udvarhelyi, reports:

The WFTU continues to regard as one of its main tasks the support for endeavors for unity in the international trade union movement. This was said by Sandor Gaspar, president of the WFTU, at a Prague press conference. The WFTU is going to represent this policy in Havana as well, where the World Congress of Trade Unions is to be held in February. The goal of the WFTU is that it should become an even more open, democratic and tolerant organization, while ensuring that it does not lose its class character and preserves its ability to provide guidance on the great issues occupying the workers of the world, including questions of peace and security.

The WFTU has a historic role to play in the support of unity endeavors; it is the only trade union center which, while occupying a class basis, includes trade unions working in capitalist and socialist and also developing conditions. It is true, said Sandor Gaspar, that the Polish events somewhat slowed down the dialogue between trade unions holding different views. Nonetheless, there is still a mutual will for cooperation.

In reply to a question, Sandor Gaspar said that representatives of the Polish trade union movement will also participate in the trade union congress in Havana.

DEVELOPMENTS IN POLAND REPORTED, ANALYZED

Marothy Comments on U.S. Role

LD292152 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] The international situation, which can hardly be described as calm, occupies perhaps all of us. This was discussed today at a meeting of Workers' Guards at Kobanya, by Laszlo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Politburo.

[Begin Marothy recording] The international situation has deteriorated recently. The raising of the level of tension is not something unavoidable, a natural calamity. Rather, it is a consequence of the American endeavors to bring the international balance into question, endeavors which are aimed at gaining one-sided advantages, military superiority. These endeavors are doomed to failure. The socialist countries continue firmly to reject every American endeavor aimed at upsetting the balance of forces, at interfering in internal affairs, at the exacerbation of local crises. At the same time, however, they are very willing to engage in mutually advantageous talks. One can refer here to the Geneva missile talks, the Gromyko-Haig foreign ministerial talks, and also to the willingness as to the holding of a Soviet-American summit. [end recording]

The problems of the world appear to us primarily in the form of the worries in and around Poland. This is what Laszlo Marothy said on this:

[Begin Marothy recording] Only a few weeks have passed since 13 December, the turning point in fate, but the first promising results, the early signs of consolidation can already be seen and experienced. Even with this, our Polish comrades and friends are still at the beginning of the road which leads upward. We are aware that they must still overcome very many problems. However, they have chosen the correct, the only possible path.

The Hungarian people observed the events in Poland with concern. They regard the state of emergency as an unavoidable measure of constraint. We hope that the renewal of socialism will be able to develop in Poland in its fullness as soon as possible and that the Polish people will be able to make a start on the solution of the political, social and economic tasks facing it. [end recording]

Poland's Barcikowski Cited

LD300948 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] The strengthening of the PZPR and the regaining of trust will be the main topics at the Central Committee session to be convened in the middle of February, said Barcikowski. The Politburo member stated, in answer to questions at a Poznan aktiv, that the party does not reject Solidarity's true merits. The organization played a significant role in the elimination of the errors of the seventies. At the same time, Solidarity's political and economic demands led to the state of emergency. It is mainly those leaders whose political ambitions were greater than their experience who are at fault.

The Central Committee secretary also mentioned U.S. sanctions against Poland. He pointed out that these measures cause difficulties mainly in the supply of raw materials and spare parts. The good results of coal mining over the last few weeks arouse hopes that in the second half of the year Poland's economic situation will improve, Barcikowski said.

Latest Sejm Session Described

LD310346 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 30 Jan 82

[From the program entitled: "168 Hours -- Political Magazine": "Private Conversation" conducted in the editorial office of Budapest Radio by Elemer Csak, editor of "168 Hours -- Political Magazine" with Warsaw correspondent Gabor Nemes -- live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [Csak] I have a feeling that the measures introduced by the state of emergency in Poland are in some ways purely formal by now. After all, the Sejm held a session this week and the Sejm is the democratic institution of a normally functioning state.

[Nemes] The Sejm was a great sensation for me because what I saw was the real, peacetime parliament, just as I had imagined it. The state of emergency was hardly perceptible. Only four deputies renounced their mandates; thus, it was the full Sejm which met in session. Jaruzelski's speech was anticipated with great interest. Chatting to deputies afterwards, they stressed the two-front struggle, particularly in this speech. Of course, the deputies did not use this term; this is something that I apply to what they said from my Hungarian experience. They stressed that despite everything, the state of emergency, the government, the Military Council are serious about democratization and are serious about the economic and political reforms as well.

Let me mention as a matter of interest that I met a few personalities who were by then rather in the background. The former first secretary, Stanislaw Kania, was also there. He did not give me an interview but did promise that he would have a conversation with me at the next Sejm session.

[Csak] You did, nonetheless, have a chat with him. What is he doing these days?

[Nemes] He is a deputy. He sat among the PZPR deputies, even if not in one of the front rows. He listened to the session with great interest and chatted in the corridors with deputies who hold a completely different view of the state of emergency and even the present state of socialism in Poland from the government's. By the way, these deputies also spoke in the session; they were able to submit their ideas. Some of them even abstained from voting for the draft laws connected with the state of emergency and there was a deputy who actually opposed them. This Gdansk deputy has well-known close links with Solidairty. However, during the break when I asked him for his opinion on General Jaruzelski's program, he spoke with great moderation, telling me that he supported the basic concept of the program, while disagreeing with the concrete measures involved in its implementation.

NEPSZABADSAG ANALYZES HAIG-GROMYKO MEETING

LD301756 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Budapest, 30 Jan (MTI) -- "On the eve of the meeting between the Soviet foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state, Washington gave numerous indications that it was preparing not for the resumption of a constructive dialogue in Geneva but rather for the demonstration of its policy of power politics," writes NEPSZABADSAG in its Saturday issue commenting on the Gromyko-Haig meeting.

"The Soviet side nursed no illusions about the meeting whose objective -- in conformity with the most fundamental international interests -- was to exploit the scope for promoting confidence-restoring measures," recalls the comentator.

According to the Budapest daily, the international public opinion played a role in that Washington did not dare to cancel the meeting. The fact that Geneva did not turn into a stage for U.S. allegations is ascribed to the constructive line represented by Gromyko.

The daily establishes: "The main attention from the Soviet side was paid to limiting the arms race, but it was not willing to discuss Poland's internal affairs. It became apparent once again that the United States and the Soviet Union hold divergent views on disarmament and it became manifest that at the moment Washington is not ready to move further in this direction."

NEPSZABADSAG points out: "Disregarding the Soviet Union's willingness for talks, Washington continues its refusals of resuming the SALT process which forms a decisive element both for the Soviet-U.S. relationship, highly important for the world, and for military balance of forces in general.

"No concrete result was attained in surveying international hotbeds either," continues the commentary. "It can, however, be noted as an achievement of the meeting that the sides reaffirmed: The representatives of the two countries will continue talks on Eurostrategic weapons.

"The sheer fact of the meeting is significant when international relations are having a hard time. Manifest was another important factor, the Soviet line seeking active and fruitful talks as well as trying for the consolidation of world security. Also clear was the grave responsibility of U.S. policies seeking to avoid dialogue and secure power superiority," concludes the commentary in the Budapest daily.

GDR's FISCHER COMPLETES OFFICIAL VISIT 28-30 JAN

Talks Continue 29 Jan

LD300024 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1601 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Budapest, 29 Jan (ADN) -- The foreign ministers of the GDR and Hungary, Oskar Fischer and Frigyes Puja, today continued their exchange of views from the previous day. At the center of their talks, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, were questions of the further development of bilateral relations.

Both sides praised the good results which have been achieved through determined work in realizing the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between the GDR and Hungary, signed 5 years ago. The foreign ministers discussed the next steps in deepening the cooperation between both states.

Much time was spent on the discussion of international questions. Oskar Fischer and Frigyes Puja expressed their concern at the increasingly worsening international situation and agreed in the assessment that the confrontation course of certain NATO circles was disastrous for the peaceful existence of nations. They expressed their resolve to increase cooperation with all peace-loving forces in order to prevent the imperialist policy of confrontation driving the nations into the abyss of a nuclear war.

Fischer Departs Budapest

LD301840 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Budapest, 30 Jan (MIT) -- Oskar Fischer, foreign minister of the German Democratic Republic, left Budapest on Saturday at the end of his friendly visit here at the invitation of Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja. The visiting minister was seen off at the Ferihegy Airport by Frigyes Puja.

Communique Issued

LD311000 Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 31 Jan 82

["Communique -- Puja-Fischer Talks" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 30 Jan (MTI) -- Oskar Fischer, foreign minister of the German Democratic Republic paid a friendly visit to Hungary on January 28-30 at the invitation of Frigyes Puja, foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The two foreign ministers conducted a comprehensive discussion about cooperation between their countries on timely international questions.

They noted with satisfaction that the relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic are developing fruitfully for the good of both peoples in every sphere in conformity with the basic treaties linking their states and in harmony with the resolutions adopted at the meeting between Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the German Socialist Unity Party and chairman of the GDR Council of State.

The foreign ministers reaffirmed their governments' resolution to consistently continue friendly and multifarious cooperation between their countries in the interest of building developed socialist society, preserving peace, strengthening international security and keeping up detente. The sides consider the above as a concrete contribution to the strengthening of the socialist countries' community and the consolidation of their unity.

The ministers underlined that their states take active part in the realization of the coordinated foreign policy objectives of the socialist community's member countries and in the further development of the joint work progressing in the framework of the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The sides voiced their deep concern over the increased international tension. They appreciated and ensured their full and active support to the Soviet Union's grand endeavours for limiting the arms race and for disarmament, peace and detente. They voiced the hope that the outcome of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva will strengthen the security of every European state and people at ever lower level of nuclear armaments and thereby have a positive impact on the international atmosphere. The ministers underlined the significance of immediately resuming Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting strategic arms.

Frigyes Puja and Oskar Fischer stressed that their governments will continue to make every effort for a successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting as well as for reaching an agreement on convening a European military detente and disarmament conference.

They agree that the discussions between leaders of socialist and capitalist countries in the past months have exercised a congenial impact on the international situation and marked a contribution to the continuation of the necessary dialogue.

The Hungarian People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic firmly reject the U.S. and NATO attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic. It is the sovereign and constitutional right exclusively of the Polish people to decide how it wants to tackle the accumulated problem in Poland. The foreign ministers underlined that their countries extend full solidarity and support to Poland's leading organs in restoring legality in the country and their measures which seek to ensure socialist construction work and serve the fraternal Polish people's fundamental interests.

The meeting between the foreign ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic was marked by cordiality, comradely atmosphere and full identity of views. Frigyes Puja accepted with thanks an invitation from Oskar Fischer for an official, friendly visit to the GDR.

GYENES RECEIVES FRG YOUTH GROUP OFFICIAL

LD291854 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Budapest, 29 Jan (MTI) -- Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, received and conferred with Volker Junge, presidential member of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin, president of the Karl Liebknecht Socialist Youth Federation, who is heading a delegation in Budapest as guest of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union Central Committee, here today.

ROMANIAN MINORITY'S CIRCUMSTANCES 'IMPROVED'

AU292157 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 28 Jan 82 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Meeting of the Committee of the Romanian Nationality Association"]

[Text] The standard of living of the Romanian nationals living in our country has risen at the same rate as that of the Hungarian population. The social and cultural circumstances of the Romanian nationals have improved and their opportunities to cultivate their mother language and traditions have expanded. This appraisal was made at a meeting of the national committee of the Presidium of the Democratic Association of Romania in Hungary held in Gyula on Wednesday.

PLO'S YASIR 'ARAFAT ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST 1 FEB

LD011136 Budapest MTI in English 1226 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 1 Feb (MTI) -- A Palestinian delegation, headed by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, arrived in Budapest on Monday for an official and friendship visit at the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front.

The guests were received at Ferihegy Airport by Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary-general of the PPF National Council, Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP CC, and Deputy-Foreign Minister Vencel Hazi.

Official taks started after the arrival.

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS WITH MONGOLIA SIGNED

LD310938 Budapest MTI in English 0628 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Budapest, 30 Jan (MTI) -- A Mongolian delegation, headed by Justice Minister Byaraagiy Chamid, has paid an official, friendly visit to Hungary at the invitation of Hungarian Justice Minister Dr Imre Markoja.

At the end of the discussions they signed a cooperation agreement between their ministries stipulating regular exchange of legal information between them. Also present at the signing ceremony was Badamtaryn Baldoo, ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic to Budapest.

NATIONAL TRADE UNION OFFICIAL'S REMARKS CITED

LD300456 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] The Hungarian trade unions support the economic policy endeavors which have arisen as a consequence of the renewal of socialist construction and which are also due to certain economic constraints because they do not see any other possibility besides the restoration of equilibrium and an economic policy which places effectiveness in the forefront. This was stated by Sandor Jakab, deputy secretary general of the National Trade Union Council in an interview with the newspaper VAS NEPE.

Sandor Jakab pointed out that the trade unions also do not regard as a valid, long-term strategic goal the preservation of the standard of living, the maintenance of consumption at the same level and the slowing down of investment. At the same time the trade unions do not want to avoid the political responsibility involved in these measures. Despite all this, it cannot be accepted in every case that there is only one necessary possibility for the solution of a given problem.

The Hungarian trade unions hope to realize the principle that they support only those measures the economic effects of which perceptibly exceed the extent of the social tension produced by them. The trade unions also hope to avoid a consequence of restrictive measures affecting the same strata several times and in the long term. The trade unions consider that society must possess sufficient resources in the near future to improve the position of certain strata.

HAVASI ATTENDS MINERS TU MEETING: TASKS ASSESSED

LD301328 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Excerpts] We report on the meeting this morning in Tatabanya of the central leadership of the miners' trade union and officials from the Ministry of Industry. Ferenc Havasi, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, participated. (Araad Banki) reports:

[Begin recording] Laszlo (Lovas), secretary general of the trade union, reported to the participants at the meeting that Hungarian miners brought 25.5 million tons of coal to the surface in 1981, far exceeding the tasks laid down in 6th 5-Year Plan.

Hydrocarbon mining also faces great tasks. It has been assigned to discover 35 million tons of crude oil. Efforts are being made to ensure the full introduction of the 5-day work week, which still exists virtually only on paper; our miners must work weekends so that they can supply industrial plants and inhabitants with good quality basic materials and fuel. [end recording]

MEHES VIEWS INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION TASKS

Comments at Conference

LD291848 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] The main task for Hungarian industry, this year just as last year, is to improve competitiveness and to conserve materials and energy. This was stated by Lajos Mehes, minister of industry, at a conference attended by enterprise managers. According to the minister, last year's results were already partly reassuring; productivity increased and at the same time the number of investments were reduced.

Further Comments

LD300456 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] In order for Hungarian industrial enterprises to have the courage to be enterprising, they need not only their own skills but reliable domestic partners and suitable financial and administrative legal measures. This was pointed out by the minister of industry, Lajos Mehes, at a conference of enterprise managers. In his opinion it is necessary to review the existing restrictions with the banks and foreign trade enterprises. People must be convinced that success depends not on the size of the enterprises but on the quality of the products.

Several of our economic branches, particularly the processing industry, are far too concentrated. Thus, the large enterprises themselves must participate in the creation of small ventures.

The minister of industry stressed that the enterprises should not wait for instructions from the ministries; they should carry out the work themselves by taking the advice of the directing organs into consideration. Lajos Mehes criticized the managers of industrial enterprises.

While the economic plan counted on investments not exceeding 58 billion forints, the enterprises wanted to invest approximately 70 billion forints. The minister of industry urged the participants in the conference to again review the targets for this year and to realize plans primarily with the already existing capacities and with smaller investments.

Lajos Mehes went on to point out that the industrial enterprises, in harmony with the standard of living policy, must supply the population with goods that are appropriate both with regard to quantity and quality. He urged definite steps to ensure that the shortage of stockings, knitted underwear, shoes and gas heaters stop. Finally, he said that the population must receive for its money those industrial goods which it needs.

Interview on Issues

LD300532 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Interview granted by Hungarian Minister of Industry Lajos Mehes to an unidentified reporter during a conference of Hungarian enterprise managers; date and place not given, recorded]

[Text] [Question] Minister Mehes, please tell us something about last year's balance.

[Answer] In 1981, a gradual upturn began in the sphere of industrial production. This upturn began with a volume of investment which had been dropping for some years and with fewer workers. This means that the upturn began with better productivity and better utilization of the means of production.

[Question] Exports have also increased but not to the extent that had been intended. The supply of goods to the domestic market was not always satisfactory. Certain goods such as stockings, knitted underwear, shoes, nails and certain types of gas heaters will continue to be in short supply.

[Answer] Industry must strive to fully meet domestic demands; however, it must be pointed out that it does not accord with our economic goals if Hungarian industry uses goods intended for export for meeting domestic demand. I think the correct thing is to satisfy increased demand with increased production.

[Reporter] It is necessary to rejuvenate management in time. It is wrong to wait until the entire management of an enterprise grows old. It must be recognized that the poor functioning of certain enterprises is closely connected with the suitability, or rather than unsuitability, of its managers. It is wrong to delay changing personnel under such circumstances. More decisive help must be given to facilitate the emergence of suitable managers.

LAZAR ATTENDS MEETING WITH KISZ DELEGATION

LD300438 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] The government and state organs require and value the initiatives by the young members of the KISZ in the acceleration of technical-scientific development and the realization of the program aimed at saving materials and energy. This was discussed during talks in the Parliament building this afternoon, which were attended by Premier Gyorgy Lazar and several government officials. The eight-member KISZ delegation was led by Gyorgy Tejti, first secretary of the KISZ. Our society can continue counting on the creativity, initiative and labor movement of our young people. At the same time the government regards it as justified that, in line with our economic possibilities, we should take steps to improve (living conditions for) young people during their schooling just as much as during the beginning of their careers and starting a family. In addition, the participants said that it is important that young people should be able to involve themselves even more in public life. On the basis of these discussions, the National Youth Committee will develop a detailed plan for the organization of these tasks.

CHURCH LEADERS' MEETING VIEWS TOPICAL ISSUES

LD291242 Budapest MTI in English 1022 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Budapest, January 28 (MTI) -- It has become regular that the leaders of the Hungarian churches and denominations, several of whom are elected for posts in the Patriotic People's Front, meet and discuss international and internal issues that are interesting for every Hungarian citizen irrespective of ideological conviction. At their Budapest meeting on Thursday, which was attended by State Secretary Imre Miklos, chairman of the Hungarian State Office for Church Affairs, Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and the secretary-general of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, delivered a lecture to church dignitaries. He spoke about the most important international issues, including the process of consolidation in Poland and analysed the tasks of the Hungarian economy.

In the course of the meeting, Cardinal Dr Laszlo Lekai; archbishop of Esztergom, Calvinist Bishop Dr Tibor Bartha; Lutheran Assistant Bishop Dr Gyula Nagy; Jozef Takacs, chairman of the Council of Free Churches in Hungary; Imre Heber, president of the Central Board of Hungarian Jews; Frigyes Hecker, president of the Hungarian Methodist Church; and Imre Biro, secretary-general of the Catholic Committee of the National Peace Council, also explained views.

A common stand was taken that a creative work was going on in the country and the people could enjoy the outcome of labour. To create this balance is the merit of the social and state leadership. They spoke highly about the purposeful theoretical policy that was also based on the cooperation of the state and the churches, which enjoyed citizens' confidence and which served the basis of stabilizing the level achieved and further development.

Each church and domination considers as a service, deriving from their ethics and dogmas, to strengthen family life, the unity of the people and society, and to protect and promote the peace in the country and the world, through the means of the Patriotic Front, among her institutions. Several conferees expressed that the most important church circles did not want to become means of cold war beyond Hungary's borders either, even on the pretext of the situation in Poland. Explaining the believers opinion, they said: though the situation in Poland and in the world in this context was vexing, the rank exploration of mistakes and the determination of the most important tasks for the Poles promised that the Polish people would solve the crisis unaided. They agreed that no serious problems hindered the relations of the church and the state in Hungary. The main line of the policy is healthy and inspiring confidence. An advance can be and has to be carried-out on this well-chosen way, and both church dignitaries and believers -- like statesmen -- prove readiness to do as frankly as the political atmosphere open in the country, the Hungarian People's Republic.

MAROTHY, HAVASI ATTEND BUDAPEST CITY MEETING

LD291810 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Budapest, 29 Jan (MTI) -- The Budapest party committee and the Executive Committee of the Budapest Municipal Council held a joint meeting on Friday with Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, in the chair. The guidelines of the HSWP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers on the construction, maintenance, economy and distribution of flats were discussed. The meeting was addressed by Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. The participants of the joint meeting agreed with the guidelines of the HSWP CC and the government, and to forward their proposals and stands, with special regard to particularities of the capital, to the HSWP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers.

DECREE ISSUED EASING SOME MARTIAL LAW RESTRICTIONS

LD301924 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] The minister of internal affairs has issued a decree regulating the requirements for obtaining permits for organizing and holding gatherings, for the organization of public artistic events, entertainment and sport events as well as for carrying out public collections [zbiorki] under martial law.

At the same time the decree abolishes some restrictions concerning the organization of gatherings, in force since 13 December of last year. The easing of the regulations binding in this sphere relates above all to the private life of citizens.

The decree of the Ministry of Internal Affairs is in line with the announcement of the Military Council of National Salvation chairman, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, concerning the gradual easing of those elements of martial law which are cumbersome for the whole community.

Among other things, the obligation to obtain permits for meetings organized for weddings and family gatherings has been abolished. Also rural meetings called by parish elders do not require permits. A partial release from obtaining permits also applies to gatherings organized by the Polish Red Cross, the Union of Voluntary Fire Brigades, social organizations represented at the Supreme Cooperative Council, associations of higher utility and registered associations which had not been suspended. These organizations are allowed to organize on their own premises, without permit, meetings of statutory authorities such as boards and presidiums, audit commissions and adjudicating panels in performing their statutory tasks.

Other gatherings such as congresses, general meetings, conferences, symposia, training courses, lectures, talks and rallies, marches and demonstrations still require permits. The text of the decree will be published in the official gazette of the Polish People's Republic.

REPORTAGE ON 30 JAN GDANSK DEMONSTRATION

14 Injured, 205 Detained

LD311845 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] The Ministry of Internal Affairs reports that yesterday afternoon groups of young people provoked street incidents in Gdansk in the area of the Lenin Shipyard. Inspired by the propaganda of the U.S. administration, the organizers of these incidents wanted to broaden this activity, taking advantage of the presence in the city streets of employees who at that time were leaving work. Slogans were shouted and antistate leaflets distributed. This attempt to organize a demonstration failed following calls by the organs of law and order to preserve peace and disperse.

Lack of greater interest from passersby forced the instigators to undertake yet another attempt at causing incidents, this time in the city center of Gdansk. Because of their failure to comply with the calls of the authorities, their attempts to attack public offices and their aggressive behavior vis-a-vis the members of the Citizens' Militia, those participating in the demonstration were dispersed by the forces of law and order. Calm prevailed in the city as of about 2000. During the course of this incident, 4 civilians and 8 members of the forces of law and order were injured and 205 people detained, most of them youths, including college and secondary-level students.

The cases of those who have been detained are being examined by criminal misdeamenor courts in summary proceedings. Summary criminal proceedings against the organizers of the incidents and those suspected of instigating breaches of the law have also been started.

Street incidents in Gdansk provoked by irresponsible elements constitute a serious infringement of the martial law regulations. The authorities have systematically introduced many measures which ease the rigors and difficulties caused by the martial law. This was taken advantage of by the instigators of these actions, which went against the interests and the desires of a community waiting for stabilization and order.

In order to prevent further attempts to disrupt the social order, the voivodship authorities have introduced in Gdansk, beginning today and until further notice, a number of regulations. The curfew has been extended from 2000 until 0500; the organization of all kinds of entertainment and sporting events has been suspended; private telephones have been cut; and a ban on movements of privately-owned motor vehicles has been introduced. The regulations on the movements of the population and on registration have also been made stricter.

The stricter regulations which have been introduced express the determination of the authorities to maintain the calm and order which are so essential to our country today.

PAP Commentary

LD010014 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 31 Jan 82

[PAP commentary]

[Text] The Gdansk events, which have occurred at a time when a normalization of political and economic life is taking place throughout the country, force some reflection. The rigors of martial law, although tiresome, have been accepted by society as the only possible way of maintaining calm and defending the socialist state.

In his speech on 13 December last year, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, the chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, said that a gradual relaxation of regulations would take place as the situation in the country began to stabilize. We have had almost daily evidence of such measures, which have been a consequence of the deepening stabilization. Liberalization of regulations regarding people's movements were instituted and the curfew shortened. Telephone communications have been restored and a further facilitation of long-distance calling has been forecast.

What happened in Gdansk negates the expectation of the entire society for the speediest possible return to a normal, calm life and uninterrupted work.

It is no coincidence that the Gdansk incidents took place on the day on which subversive, anti-Polish events were organized in the West at the instigation of the U.S. Government. In preparing its noisy campaign, the Reagan administration is agitating Poles to come out against their own state. It is trying to push them into actions contrary to Poland's interests. It is not difficult to see the foreign inspiration behind the regrettable Gdansk events, especially if one considers the fact that those who participated in them were mainly youths who, due to lack of experience, are susceptible to all kinds of hypocritical actions.

Measures provided by the martial law regulations have been taken against the perpetrators of these actions. These measures are sharp and decisive, but in accordance with the law. One cannot count on tolerance when the supreme national interests are concerned, when our independent existence and the future of the country are threatened. The breach of order in Gdansk strikes at the whole society. This is obvious to everybody.

In his speech at the last Sejm session on 25 January Wojciech Jaruzelski said: If no illegal actions occur, if no unforeseen circumstances arise, the marital law restrictions will be lifted or at least gradually reduced by the end of next month.

And so February has started badly in the streets of Gdansk. One cannot be indifferent to actions which carry the highest danger. What happened in Gdansk should be a warning to all those who think in terms of investigations and participation in street incidents. It should bring home to all of us the importance and price of calm and the ordinary, normal life so desired by our nation.

TRYBUNA LUDU Comments

LD010952 Warsaw PAP in English 0829 GMT 1 Feb 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Feb (PAP) -- "For some weeks, life in the country has been characterised by increased order and security," wrote today's TRYBUNA LUDU in a commentary on Saturday's street incidents in Gdansk. "The functioning of the economy is improving. The rigours and the inconveniences of martial law are decreasing week after week," the daily said next.

"Unfortunately, the opponents of socialist Poland cannot reconcile themselves to this. They are still trying to stir up unrest and destroy order which is being restored with so much difficulty, and, what deserves particular condemnation, they are trying to draw in mainly young people. Such a particularly drastic attempt was undertaken in Gdansk," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

"It is not by accident that the street demonstration in Gdansk coincided with the so-called Solidarity Day with the Polish nation, proclaimed in the United States, being the climax of an acute propaganda campaign directed against Poland. It is difficult to have doubts as to where the inspiration has come from. The organizers of attempts meant to disturb the situation in the country cannot count on exemption from punishment. The martial law rigours are severe. But the culprits should also be generally morally and politically condemned. Their activity is directed against our common good. It makes normalization impossible. What thus does this activity consist of? The word that comes to mind here is -- provocation. And the society cannot allow provocateurs to jeopardize its peace. No one can put at risk the lives of people whom he is trying to manipulate," TRYBUNA LUDU concluded.

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO REAGAN TV 'PROPAGANDA'

Sejm Deputy Protest

LD292004 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Deputy Jarema Maciszewski, chairman of the Polish group of the IPU, has sent a message to Senator Robert Stafford, chairman of the U.S. group of the IPU, and has requested him to make its contents known to members of the group and members of the U.S. Congress.

The message says that the introduction of martial law in accordance with the principles of the Constitution of our country has nothing in common with the introduction of a military dictatorship. All constitutional organs of state authority are acting in accordance with their powers. Restrictions on some civic freedoms are of an ad hoc and transitional character. They were dictated by higher necessity.

In the Sejm resolution of 25 January the Sejm also reaffirmed the permanence of the constitutional principles of Polish foreign policy which serve the consolidation of world peace, universal cooperation and mutual understanding, and the bringing of nations closer to one another.

Meanwhile, on 20 January, the message states, the President of the United States declared 30 January a day of solidarity with the Polish nation and announced that a television program on a worldwide scale would be organized on 31 January. This show cannot be assessed in any other way than as interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state which is totally unjustified and impermissible -- as an open act of propaganda aggression. Polish deputies cannot but protest against this act.

We are particularly offended by the fact, the message stresses, that the intensification of the overtly anti-Polish campaign, which violates the traditional ties between our nations, is taking place precisely now when the Polish authorities and the community have undertaken a common effort to save the nation. We cannot remain indifferent to the attempt to undermine the fundamental principles of international coexistence. We expect the U.S. group of the IPU to influence the U.S. Federal Government so that it observes in its conduct the fundamental principles of relations between sovereign states.

The text of the message has also been passed to other national groups of the IPU.

U.S. TV Program Viewed

LD011040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Late yesterday evening in the United States the 90-minute long anti-Polish program, which had been announced with such furor, was broadcast. According to the U.S. Government, it was meant as an expression of solidarity with Poland. This program was made available to the television networks of other states but only a few television networks, including those of Spain and Luxembourg, broadcast it live and in full. Others confined themselves to placing excerpts from the U.S. program in their news programs.

The main figure in the program was U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who repeated yet again the arrogance-laden thesis relating to the events inPoland. He also renewed his threats to Poland and the Soviet Union and announced the possibility of further economic sanctions against our country and against the Soviet Union. The heads of the governments of certain Western allied states also appeared in the program, mainly those states belonging to NATO. (?They reiterated) certain theses advanced by Reagan although, as the Western agencies stress, many of them, including Helmut Schmidt, chancellor of the FRG, and Francois Mitterrand, president of France, are opposed to economic sanctions in the form the U.S. is trying to impose. A more moderate stance was adopted by Pierre Trudeau, prime minister of Canada, who, although he did indeed appeal for an end to martial law and for a movement out onto the road of national renewal, added at the same time that it is not for us to point out how that is to be achieved. We have always thought that the Polish nation should decide its affairs itself, Trudeau added.

Within the framework of the program, excerpts from reports on mass meetings which took place in certain towns in the U.S. and a couple of states in Western Europe (?were quoted). They arouse little interest and as the REUTER agency writes from Chicago, where 600,000 Americans of Polish origin live, only about 8,000 persons gathered.

'Namby-Pamby' U.S. Spectacular

LD300922 Warsaw PAP in English 0824 GMT 30 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Jan (PAP) -- In a commentary entitled "The Reagan Show" the Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes today that President Reagan "has only trouble on hand, both in his own country and elsewhere.

"It is not enough that nine million people are crying out for employment, but also bankers grumble that they will go broke under such an economy. For who is to make up for a deficit on 100 billion dollars?"

Striking an ironic tone the daily remarks that "apparently one cannot tackle such troubles without whisky. Under the circumstances President Reagan resolved to entertain himself and make some green bucks on the occasion. For this purpose, he committed himself to staging a show on Poland, which is strictly linked to the showbiz branch that the President is said to know plenty of."

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI goes on to say that judging from the officials' and press reactions to it, the "show" promises ill, and "if it is not risking to go completely bust, it is risking a deficit."

"What is known for certain is the fact that the ballet duo Spaslowski-Rurarz will appear in it. It is said that after being trained in a special centre of Washington, they both dance superbly to the tune from the orchestra batoned by Casey, the CIA chief himself."

The party daily TRUBUNA [LUDU] after reviewing the American International Communication Agency's practices hostile to Poland and calling the agency "an instrument of propagandist aggression," wirtes that the Reagan show "is a smokescreen for the hegemonic objectives of the U.S. global policy and the unceremonious interference in the internal affairs of other states."

The daily says that the United States, while voicing make-believe "assurances" of its allegedly friendly feelings towards those states, Poland, for example, "resorts to 'sanctions' which strike a painful blow at the living standards of every Polish family.

"No Hollywood-style political spectacular, even the most namby-pamby one, will sugar-coat this truth," winds up the daily.

A commentary on the same subject by ZYCIE WARSZAWY says: "Since Ronald Reagan assumed office, the areas of confrontation have aggravated and widened, while Washington has launched a propagandist campaign against communism as the socio-political formation on the grossest scale since the cold war.

"Under the circumstances the United States has exploited the events in Poland from the very outset and now for ends of the global political, economic and propaganda confrontation with the USSR and the socialist systems. [sentence as received] The resorting to economic sanctions against Poland and the USSR is treated as an instrument of pressure. 'The Polish card' is unceremoniously played to 'discipline' the NATO allies, to consolidate the U.S. leadership and to impose greater doctrinaire offensiveness on the entire West.

"'The Polish card' is used in a global game aimed against the socialist community, and that means also against us.

"By declaring Saturday, January 30, 'the day of solidarity with Poland,' President Reagan deemed it right to patronize the propagandist action whose slogans are a flagrant attempt to interfere in our internal affairs," ZYCIE WARSZAWY underscores.

PAP Commentator Views Show

LD312152 Warsaw PAP in English 2049 GMT 31 Jan 82

["Is Solidarity With Poland the Real Issue?" -- PAP headline; by "PAP commentator"]

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Jan (PAP) -- On January 31 the U.S. radio and TV networks beamed a 90-minute programme under the hypocritical motto of "Solidarity With Poland".

The programme, of a distinctly anti-communist character, was an unprecedented propaganda exercise of U.S. President Ronald Reagan and the politicians he has invited were urging economic sanctions against Poland and presented decisions they had already taken, arguing that they were necessary to express protest against proclamation of martial law in Poland.

It is worth recalling that the U.S. Government staged no such "solidarity day" when tens of thousands of communists were murdered in Indonesia or when Pinochet was throwing into prison and liquidating left-wing activists. Nor is the United States known to have held a "solidarity day" with the Salvadoran nation which for many years now has been struggling for democracy and civil rights against the military junta generally believed to be the most bloodthirsty regime in Latin America.

The radio-TV "Solidarity Day With Poland" show was an obvious interference in Poland's internal affairs. At the same time, it [words indistinct] another demonstration of hypocrisy, a characteristic feature of American diplomacy. Nobody is likely to have any doubt that President Reagan is well aware of the fact that his sanctions are bound to aggravate the already very difficult daily life of millions of Poles. Naturally enough, these restrictions will adversely affect the government's activity, diminishing its room for manoeuvre, and are likely to prolong the Polish crisis. It is this precisely that the American President is counting on.

Reagan's primary aim is to halt the further growth of influence, significance and prestige of the socialist community. He believes that if within that community, in this particular case in Poland, the embers of unrest and conflicts will be smouldering, the community's hands will be tied and it will be less able to influence the course of international events.

Reagan's second aim is to bring order in its own camp and, above all, to restore American control over its West European allies. Most West European countries, thanks to the process of detente, have been able to establish friendly economic and political cooperation with East European countries. By prolonging the Polish crisis, a fact which is bound to adversely affect European detente, Reagan is obviously hoping that a psychosis of a "threat from the East" will be building up in Bonn, Paris, London and Rome and, consequently, the American "military protection" will become ever so much valuable.

It is already being claimed in the West that the U.S. President is heading towards "another cold war" which, in fact, would push Europe and the world back to political relations of the turn of the 1940's and 1950's.

U.S. 'Subversive' TV Program

LD010030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Studio discussion program conducted by mediator Boleslaw (Nowicki) with Prof Dr Longin Pastusiak and Assistant Prof Col Dr Leslaw Wojtasik -- live recorded]

[Text] [Presenter] Today, American radio and television stations broadcast a 90-minute program under a hypocritical slogan "Solidarity With Poland." This program, of a clearly anticommunist nature, was a propaganda event without precedent. U.S. President Ronald Reagan and politicians invited by him called for the application of economic sanctions against Poland and presented decisions which they have already made, supporting them by the need to protest the introduction of martial law in Poland.

[(Nowicki)] I have listened to the 90-minute-long subversive television and radio program aimed against Poland which was assembled under the personal patronage of President Reagan by a specialized U.S. Government agency dealing in propaganda aimed at audiences abroad. This crude intervention in our Polish affairs -- according to the script, actions which have not been taken since 1950 -- must cause the profound indignation of every Pole, everyone who has been reached through the airwaves by the words of this pathetic spectacle. We shall return to this matter on the airwaves of Warsaw radio. Please listen to the first impressions of the well-known political science specialist, specializing in U.S. affairs, Prof Dr Longin Pastusiak.

[Pastusiak] I also listened to this broadcast very carefully, and one must of course admit that the collection of the persons who passed through the program was numerous and varied: It was some sort of a mixture of distinguished statesmen of capitalist countries, personalities of the movie and cultural world, and persons of whom very little or nothing is known. As far as the statements of politicians are concerned -- to which I listened most carefully -- they contained nothing new. There was quite a clear variety of tone: Apart from the more, let us say, aggressive statements addressed to our country, there were of course moderate statements. These included, as I see it, the messages of Trudeau, the Canadian prime minister and the statement by Helmut Schmidt, the FRG chancellor. None of the statements, which I noted very carefully -- although I must stress that these are still very fresh impressions [words indistinct] contained by statements [as heard] and on the contrary, they contained many inconsistencies. [words indistinct] Finally, the cost of this program must have been astronomical, and the revenue from it must be enormous as it was shown by various television stations. I was struck that none of the politicians mentioned how Poland and the Polish people can now be helped. Instead, as we know, these very same politicians have applied usurer's interest rates and repayments against Poland, which we are paying or have pledged to pay to American banks [words indistinct]. I think that if the people who organized this programme collected the money spent on this program, or the revenue from this program, and donated it to aid Poland, it would have more effect and would be better assistance to the Polish nation than the program has been.

[(Nowicki)] Thank you, professor. Now over to assistant professor, Col Leslaw Wojtasik.

[Wojtasik] I would like to point out the following: This was, in principle, a show in defense of Poland and for Poland. But at the same time the program contained certain elements which were clearly addressed to the internal situation of the United States. This was, above all, an advertisement for American freedom, the American stereotype and style of freedom.

This was repeated in many statements. Apart from that, this program, because of the range it was supposed to achieve, was to create an impression of a certain state of tension caused by the Polish authorities. In such a situation it would have been easier to implement some of President Reagan's decisions. What more of my immediate impressions? Well, I would like to ask this: Who is teaching us freedom? We are taught freedom by leaders of FRG associations who are of an age which makes it probable that they could still serve in the Wermacht.

We are taught freedom by the Turkish premier, by Mrs Thatcher, who mentioned nothing about what is going on in Ireland and what the situation is like there. This was somewhat typical of the whole show. Of course, one will have to return to this in more detail in another program.

[(Nowicki)] Tnak you very much. So much, ladies and gentlemen, of the immediate impressions. I would like to add that recent agency reports which have arrived here from various countries say that the attempt to assemble support in various countries under the slogan "Solidarity With Solidarity" has failed. These supporting actions were to be a prelude to Washington's Hollywood-style show. Anyway, the idea of President Reagan to link statements by politicians with appearances of singers and commedians is an idea which will cause disgust and reservations among many Americans.

A few days ago the spokesman for the show's organizers, when trying to dispel such doubts, said that one can only judge the quality of the pudding by tasting it. It seems that it tastes very bitter and it may appear to be indigestible, even if one forgets the distasteful and tactless comparisons. Thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for your attention.

TELEVISION CARRIES PROGRAM ON U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

LD312202 Warsaw PAP in English 2056 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Jan (PAP) -- Polish television showed today a programme devoted to the analysis of American foreign policy and the factual background to the anti-Polish propaganda campaign now conducted in the USA. Political analysts and journalists specializing in American affairs took part in the programme which was illustrated by photographs and films.

The climate of the seventies, and especially the Vietnam war and the Watergate affair, led to the adoption of conservative political tendencies and involvement in the growth of armaments in the American foreign policy. The current anti-Polish campaign arms part of Reagan's election programme now being implemented, which promised a strong and unyielding administration, which would conduct a policy from the position of strength, the programme's participants said. [sentence as received]

In their opinion, the Poland of before December 13 was worth a lot to Reagan, because engaging the attention of the Soviet Union it created more room for U.S. manoeuvre in other regions of the world.

The present crisis in Poland creates a chance for the American administration to exacerbate the international situation, which in turn would allow Reagan to consolidate his arguments concerning the need for expanding armaments.

Reagan's administration, said in conclusion an American affairs specialist Prof Longin Pastusiak, is resolute in striving for gaining military supremacy in the world. We are entering a period of rising international tensions, but this is a transitional period, because American administration will have to accept the global realities stemming from the existence of two superpowers.

FRG, SWEDEN 'SOLIDARITY DAY' RALLIES 'FIASCOS'

LD310930 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] Despite strenuous exhortations and the propaganda campaign which had been going on for many days to encourage people to take part in the observance of the so-called "Day of Solidarity With Poland," the demonstrations and mass meetings organized yesterday by the West German trade unions attracted little public support. The initiators of these functions did not even succeed in getting half the number of the 10,000 people who protested on the same day the construction of a new runway at Frankfurt airport, which threatens the natural environment.

The protest demonstration against the introduction of martial law in Poland which had been organized by Swedish unionists also ended in a fiasco. Despite considerable financial outlay and a big propaganda campaign, only about 500 people showed up for the demonstration. At least half of them were Polish emigres. The demonstration ended a half hour after it had begun.

JARUZELSKI CORRESPONDING WITH WESTERN LEADERS

LD312138 Warsaw PAP in English 2008 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Jan (PAP) -- A Polish Foreign Ministry official disclosed on television this morning that Polish Prime Minister General Wojciech Jaruzelski was conducting what he described as "very important correspondence dialogue of a political nature" with heads of state and government of many Western countries. Its contents were "not only questions of bilateral relations but also the most important problems for the whole of Europe, notably detente, peace and disarmament."

The official, a department director in the ministry Eugeniusz Noworyta, added that bilateral contacts at governmental level were also developing and mentioned Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek's visit to Paris and his talks there. The dialogue with the Vatican is also (?expanding).

Nowroyta also said that [word indistinct] political forces, whether governmental or oppositional ones, have [word indistinct] interest in dialogue with Poland's (?politicians). The same applied to business circles. Despite attempts to adjourn talks on rescheduling of debt repayments, negotiations were underway to secure new commodity credits indispensable to keep the Polish economy running.

He voiced the view that this expansion of Poland's international contacts should contribute to the subsiding of the tide of anti-Polish propaganda and expressed the conviction that the restrictions on political and economic contacts with Poland applied by some Western countries were of a temporary nature. It can be hoped that the instances of a realistic approach to the Polish situation will multiply, he said.

WIEJACZ HOLDS TALKS IN MOSCOW WITH ILICHEV

LD292052 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1923 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Talks were held in Moscow today between Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz and Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev. There was a discussion of international problems of interest to both sides.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS COMMITTEE DECISION ON PRICES

LD301912 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers Economic Committee has concluded that in many cases enterprises fix too high a price on market goods. These prices depart from the level determined by justified production costs and by an appropriate profit margin, thus giving rise to justified public dissatisfaction.

The Council of Ministers Economic Committee has therefore made a decision to expand the list of goods having regulated prices, that is, prices which are fixed by the state in accordance with precisely defined criteria pertaining to production costs and profit margin. This list will affect all goods of fundamental significance as far as satisfaction of household requirements is concerned. Turnover tax on these goods will be lowered or abolished, as and when the need arises. In extraordinary cases, state subsidies will be made available so as to lower their prices below the level justified by their production costs.

Goods and services of greatest significance concerning the cost of living and protection of the health of the population are given official prices, that is, prices which are not fixed by enterprises but by organs of the state administration.

In order to ensure that prices are fixed and applied it is necessary to expand and tighten controls. With this aim in mind, parallel with state and public control organs already functioning, the Council of Ministers has decided to set up a Prices Inspectorate. Among the main tasks of this body will be the control of prices fixed by producers, so as to counteract any excessive and unjustified price hikes. This will safeguard a more effective protection for consumer interests.

Financial organs and ministries concerned with the economy have also been instructed to step up control over the fixing and application of prices by producers and tradesmen. Directors and heads of economic services of enterprises will be made personally responsible for price abuses. The Council of Ministers Economic Committee expressed support for the initiative of the Consumers Federation pertaining to public control over prices.

Prices Inspectorate Set Up

LD302254 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Excerpts] In connection with numerous cases of considerable and unfounded price increases by producers on industrial goods, steps have been undertaken to prevent excessive price hikes. By a resolution of the Council of Ministers, a Prices Inspectorate is being set up to control the proper calculation of costs prepared for the requirements of official and regulated prices, to control the level of costs and profitability of goods and services for which agreed and free prices are being set, to control whether prices in force are being observed, and to control periodic assessment of the state of price discipline set up by producers and service enterprises.

The Prices Inspectorate will perform the above-mentioned tasks in cooperation with regional state administration bodies, financial and ministerial control organs, and also with organizations acting on behalf on the population's interests, including the Consumers Federation.

The Prices Inspectorate has been recommended to cooperate closely with the State Trade Inspectorate and the Polish Committee of Normalization, Measurement and Quality in order to increase the protection of consumers against excessive prices and poor quality goods.

Violations of regulations on price setting will be punishable by financial and official sanctions. Producers will be fined up to 100 percent of the profit made due to the violation of the existing regulation.

The Prices Inspectorate will also submit proposals to the chairman of the State Price Commission requesting that producers have the right taken from them to set agreed and free prices.

In accordance with a decision by the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers, an interministerial group has been set up to coordinate work on the price creation methods and also to carry out training and instruction in this sphere. On 26 January of this year, this group formulated the following recommendations:

It is recommended that economic ministries issue guidelines on the principles of calculating costs when fixing free prices. Particular attention will be given to eliminating from the calculations the costs of unjustified reserves, for example, too high wages based on an assessment [words indistinct], unjustified increases in time norms and classification rates without taking labor productivity into account; overestimated price fixing for materials; and calculating considerably higher losses (?for flaw) in comparison with previous years.

Departments of the Ministry of Light and Chemical Industries and of the Metallurgical and Engineering Industry have been given information about glaring examples of an increase in the price levels of some market goods, with the aim of carrying out an analysis and possible reduction.

The State Price Commission is also carrying out intensified control activity based on constant observation and analysis of the level of free prices. Inspectors are sent to plants producing market goods, after the commission receives warnings on possibly unjustified price rises. During these checks, the inspectors check on the method of fixing new prices; the honesty and correctness of the calculation of costs; the correctness of the (?increase) rates applied; and turnover tax and trade (?volume).

At present, the calculation of new prices from this viewpoint is being checked in 90 enterprises. Reservations have been declared regarding several dozen prices of market goods.

As a result of inspections, a number of plants are at present checking their costing calculations. Some prices fixed at too high a level have already been reduced.

The State Price Commission has also set up an information system concerning price levels for new goods appearing in shops throughout the country and the degree of demand for these goods.

OBODOWSKI CHAIRS MEETING ON PRICE REFORM

LD312056 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] A meeting chaired by Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski and attended by the heads of all ministries concerned examined the preparations for tomorrow's introduction of retail prices reform, which will affect the prices of foodstuffs, fuels and energy. The minister of domestic trade and services reported that stock-taking in the whole of the trade sector had been carried out efficiently. Control checks revealed irregularities pertaining, among other things, to attempts to hide the goods. However, there were not too many cases of this. As a result of the operation carried out, it was determined which consumer goods were in short supply in retail trade, and an instruction was issued to the effect that these shortcomings should be put right as fast as possible. According to a report by the minister of labor, wages and social affairs, there should be no difficulties as far as compensation payments are concerned. Most of these should be paid as early as the first days of February. At the same time, payments of the so-called thirteens [extra months' wage] will be made.

In connection with the existence of significant differences in the profit margin system in mass catering, the minister of domestic trade and services has been instructed to put them right and to work out mean prices for standard produce and dishes. Taking into account the possibility that mass catering turnover may decline, restaurants should examine the possibility of selling selected foodstuffs on Saturdays and Sundays.

Critically assessing the exorbitant payments for agricultural services, the minister of agriculture and foodstuffs industry has been instructed to carry out, as a matter of urgency, control checks into the correctness of methods whereby these payments are calculated.

The rise in the prices of industrial goods, which coincides with tomorrow's rise in food prices, and of the rise in the prices of fuel and energy, which is causing considerable public concern, will continue to be a matter of special interest to the government. It is with this purpose in mind that work of a specially set-up team will be accelerated. The team's task is to work out a list of goods of fundamental importance for the day-to-day life of families and a draft mechanism for equalizing the consequences of the rise in the cost of living for those whose incomes are the lowest.

REVALORIZATION OF SAVINGS ACCOUNT DEPOSITS

LD311946 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] With the aim of softening the effects of a drop in the real value of money as a result of the reform of retail prices, the Council of Ministers has passed a resolution on a one-time revalorization of the monetary savings of the population deposited in bank savings accounts. In connection with the above, the Polish National Bank informs that the revalorization will encompass all forms of savings deposits except deposits in building society savings books which are enveloped with guaranteed premiums, deposits in special accounts in cooperative banks in which money for agricultural produce deliveries is deposited, deposits in current accounts of individuals [osoba fizyczna] who lead economic activity and deposits in current accounts of political, union and social organizations.

The basis of revalorization will be the savings deposits on account on 31 January this year. The rate of revalorization is 20 percent. The revalorization will be calculated by the banks in the period from 1 September of the current year until the end of the next year. The condition of calculating the revalorization will be presentation to a bank of a valid savings book or savings bond. The owner retains the ability of free use of the deposits. Only closing an account or cashing in a bond before 1 September this year deprives him of the right to the revalorization of the deposit. The pay-out of the revalorization amount will take place in the form of 3-year revalorization deposits bonds with interest at the rate of 15 percent annually. The bonds will be redeemed from 1 February 1985 in the form of credit to accounts, exchange for other savings coupons or in cash.

Revalorization of premium savings bonds will take the form of additional interest in the fourth quarter of the current year.

PRESS COMMENT ON PRICE RISES, COMPENSATION

LD292058 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Jan (PAP) -- Commenting on the price rises due to be introduced as of February 1, TRYBUNA LUDU said that "the painful and difficult operation of putting prices in order makes it possible to count on restoring at least minimum order in the market and making of the Polish zloty a normal currency."

RZECZPOSPOLITA wrote that "through the system of compensations the state has taken 7 million citizens under social protection with the consent of the society."

The paper underlined that "it is for the first time that not only principles but also aims of social policy of the state have been determined in such a detailed way. The protection of the family, of people with lower incomes and those in difficult conditions was the basis for determining such a system of compensation which would help people in the most difficult situation."

The daily pointed to the just character of the system of compensation. "Nobody can say that the compensations do not meet those reasons which place individuals' interests as primary social goals", RZECZPOSPOLITA said.

In another article on the same issue RZECZPOSPOLITA wrote that "the system of compensation now proposed is also contained in the social policy of the state accepted after August 1980 and together with other allowances is to moderate the results of price rises for those groups which live in the most difficult conditions."

ZYCIE WARSZAWY, on the other hand, said that: "The best commentary to the decisions of the Council of Ministers on the changes announced on Wednesday is the Central Statistical Office's report on the social and economic situation in Poland and last year's results. The report says that although the sources of growing economic crisis could be found in disproportions in the development of the national economy which were accumulating in the preceding years, they were enhanced by negative results of wage and income increases deeply conflicting with the decreasing production level."

"The whole move was conceived in such a way as to make its consequences varied. The system of compensation and also other decisions are to protect those groups of population which are weakest and most exposed to the consequences of any price rises", ZYCIE WARSZAWY concluded.

CENTRAL PARTY CONTROL COMMISSION PRESIDIUM MEETS

Resolution Adopted

LD291914 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] A session of the Presidium of the Central Party Control Commission has taken place in Warsaw. Jerzy Urbanski, its chairman, chaired the proceedings. Following an exhaustive discussion, the Presidium adopted a resolution which states that an uncompromising struggle against all manner of ethical-moral deviations constitutes an integral element of socialist renewal.

Above all it was departures from socialist principles in socioeconomic policy and considerable shortcomings in ideological work which, in consequence, caused a relaxation in the party's moral requirements that resulted in the violations of ethical norms which took place in the seventies.

This created a fertile soil for the resurgence, in various parts of our society -- some party members included -- of petit bourgeois attitudes which collide with the principles of socialist social justice. A modern lifestyle, interpreted in a certain manner, grew and spread. It was reflected in the striving to amass consumer goods at all costs. The growing popularity of attitudes of this kind facilitated irregularities in the system of wages and in the process whereby incomes were shaped. They were not always justified by the contribution of one's work. These attitudes were also conducive to errors in taxation policy.

The phenomena mentioned above were also accompanied by a growing incidence of manifestations of high-handedness [przeuawy dygnitarstwa], of lack of modesty, of making light of the duties to protect public property, and of indifference toward cases of squandering and wastage.

Implementing the cause of socialist renewal, says the statement of the Central Party Control Commission, the PZPR has delcared a resolute struggle against any and all deviations of this kind. Since October 1980 and until 31 December last year, party control commissions at all levels examined accusations against more than 14,200 persons occupying leading posts, from the central level through the enterprise to the parish level. Accusations levelled against party members who held no posts also were examined. Following careful examination, accusations against some 11,500 persons turned out to be untrue. In cases where accusations could be confirmed, punishment was applied. Thus, 894 persons were expelled from the PZPR; other party punishments were brought to bear on 1,813 persons. The nature and scope of accusations leveled against them varied greatly.

The process of a party purge was accompanied by a great deal of public interest and, at the same time, by many emotions which were not always based on verified facts.

In this atmosphere, cases of harmful slander were occasionally noted. Sometimes they found their way, in this form, into the mass media or various pamphlets or bulletins issued by enterprises or regions.

The statement says that, today, it is known that not infrequently organizers of this unscrupulous campaign against the party and its aktiv did not themselves have clean hands.

On the basis of analysis of materials at hand, the Central Party Control Commission Presidium states that the overwhelming majority of cases connected with abuse of posts to attain private goals has already been examined; those who are guilty have been given appropriate party punishments.

Party control commissions do not regard the uncompromising struggle with ethical and moral deformations which contradict the party's statute principles as a campaign. According to the resolutions of the ninth extraordinary congress, they consider this struggle to be a continuous process which ought to be systematically continued. Moreover, the statement says that the Central Party Control Commission's activities so far should constitute an eloquent warning, particularly for those who would, in the future, wish to violate the principles of socialist ethics and morality or to break or bypass legal norms in force in our socialist state.

More on Punishments

LD292022 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Excerpts] A session of the Presidium of the Central Party Control Commission [CKKP] was held in Warsaw yesterday. A resolution was adopted on the causes of the violation of socialist ethics and morality, together with a report on the scale of this phenomenon and party sanctions with regard to people who committed deeds of this sort.

Justified indignation was aroused by the fact that even among some of the leading personnel of the state, economic and party administration there were people in the past who used their posts for material benefit to which they were not entitled. One hundred and eighty-one people of the entire leading central and voivodship personnel were charged with the above. Sixty-five of this group have been expelled from the party and other party punishments have been applied with regard to 68 people. All those who have been punished have been recalled from the posts they held. In the case of 48 people, the accusations have been found to be groundless. Thus no one who acts in a manner unbefitting a party member, regardless of his earlier merits and the post held, will be able to count on any tolerance whatsoever in the future.

On the basis of the analysis of the materials in its possession, the Presidium of the CKKP states that a decisive majority of cases connected with the abusing of posts for personal aims has now been examined and those guilty have been given appropriate party punishments. With regard to some of them, penal sanctions commensurate to the guilt proven have been applied.

PRICE COMMISSION HEAD INTERVIEWED BY BUDAPEST TV

LD312152 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Gabor Nemes interview with the Chairman of the Polish Price Commission Zdzislaw Krasinski -- recorded; date and place not specified; responses are in Polish with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text] [Question] Minister, in the past the explosion of crises in Poland has always been connected with price hikes. Are you unpeturbed at present?

[Answer] This is what has happened on two or three occasions. Price rises have caused many problems in Poland. However, I believe that our society is now psychologically prepared for them, which is important. As you know, we have been evaluating and debating this issue for the last 6 months and examining the mood of society. We believe that this price increase will be the last major price reform in Poland.

[Question] However, this is the greatest round of price increases in Europe in recent times.

[Answer] Yes, this is a price increase of tremendous proportions. The price of foodstuffs, fuel and energy will increase by 250 percent; in other words, they will almost treble in price. This is almost certainly the largest price increase in postwar Europe.

[Question] Is this combination -- raising prices while the shops are empty -- not a dangerous one?

[Answer] This is almost certainly the worst period, but at the same time it makes society aware that it was precisely these prices, which were kept unchanged for many, many years, which resulted in empty shops. Thus, these two factors -- low prices and a shortage of goods -- have become coupled in the consciousness of the population.

[Question] And now?

[Answer] Now we expect that in the wake of the introduction of the price reform there will be an equilibrium in the market. Not tomorrow, and not even the day after tomorrow, but, let us say, within a year. We wish to achieve the same market equilibrium which exists in Hungary.

[Question] I have also heard the opinion expressed that the system of rationing and the price reform contradict each other.

[Answer] The ration cards will disappear, but not immediately. I think it will happen within a year. There will be a great transformation as a result of the price changes: gradually a state of market equilibrium will come about, the system of rationing will be abolished, there will be goods in the shops, and incentives for work will appear. In other words, we shall see a thrust upwards from the nadir of the crisis, and economic growth will get under way.

[Question] There has been a very lengthy and sharp debate on the question of prices. Did the original concept change very much in the course of this debate?

[Answer] No, I must tell you that the concept is still rather similar to that which I outlined 1 year ago, in fact, very similar. The compensatory wages supplement will be somewhat larger than I initially prescribed, but I can reveal to Hungarian television that I have done this on purpose; after all, it is always worthwhile to add a small bonus.

[Question] On the subject of compensatory payments, the question arises: Will it be worthwhile to work? After all, the worker receives the payment not for his work, but on the basis of where he works.

[Answer] This has been the case in Poland until now. In other words, only a small part of the compensatory payments were directly dependent on work performance. Now that we are setting off on the road of economic reform we assume -- and let us once again refer to the Hungarian example -- that productivity will increase. This is what we have been striving for in the course of a great many years, but in vain. However, I believe that we will be able to achieve this now because the examples are clear and tangible.

[Question] You have said that this is the last in a series of price rises. However, there are other prices, namely free prices.

[Answer] There is, indeed, the category of free prices. In my view, we will draw on your experiences in this sphere, that is to say, we are going to choose the path of supervision. We are going to supervise those enterprises that set their prices too high simply because they enjoy a monopoly. Therefore, there is to be control on the part of the state.

I keep reiterating -- this may well be the third or fourth time that I have said this -- I am a disciple of the experienced head of your price control board, Bela Csikos-Nagy. In the course of a lengthy discussion I had with him in November last year, I gained many experiences and I received wise advice from him.

[Question] But we have never introduced such a jump in prices. We have done this gradually.

[Answer] I agree. However, I am not seeking to draw conclusions primarily from this, but from the fact that you inform and prepare society well in advance that prices cannot remain stable but that they must be more flexible and need to be adapted to supply and demand.

[Question] When do you expect the establishment of a conclusive balance on the market?

[Answer] As I have already said, the balance of the market may become established in quite a short time with regard to consumer goods, because in this sphere a substantial price rise is being introduced. On the other hand, with regard to foodstuffs we are in a worse situation than you are in Hungary because our agriculture is backward. In the sphere of foodstuffs, I expect the establishment of a balance within 18 months.

[Question] To what extent is the rise in prices affecting the standard of living?

[Answer] There will be a reduction in the standard of living. It went down, to all intents and purposes, last year, and now we are trying to adapt prices and wages to this fact, namely, to the reduced standard of living. Well, yes, it sounds extremely grim, but the standard of living has gone down by approximately 25 percent.

LECH WALESA REPORTEDLY MOVED TO INTERNMENT CAMP

LD301525 Vatican City in English to Central and West Europe 1445 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] According to an ANSA correspondent in Warsaw, the leader of Solidarity Lech Walesa, following his persistent refusal to negotiate alone with the government in the absence of the other trade union leaders, is said to have been taken from his place of forced domicile and interned in a concentration camp. It was only yesterday that an American parliamentary commission had put forward Walesa's candidature for the 1982 Nobel Peace Prize.

'Seriously Ill' in Jail

LD301144 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1130 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Solidarity leader Lech Walesa is seriously ill in a Warsaw jail, according to a report picked up by a radio ham in Dorset. Roy Price was monitoring the airways when the morse code message came through yesterday. It reads: "Please tell the free world Lech Walesa is seriously ill in a Warsaw jail. Solidarity is reforming underground and we have guns for the fight against the army very soon. Thanks for the help from the West. Please tell them this."

The unknown caller checked with Roy to see whether he had "copied" -- then said he had to go. Tonight he will be standing by in case there is another message.

Roy, 42, picked up the message at his home in Plantation Road, Poole, yesterday. "The call sign was SP/P which was unusual," said Roy this morning. "SP is the prefix for Poland -- but this is usually followed by a figure and letters. P meant he was transmitting from a portable set somewhere. It is obviously difficult to prove its credibility, but he was a very good operator. His English was excellent, and I believe he was genuine."

Roy sat up all night waiting for a further message, but he heard nothing.

AFP: FORMER GIEREK AIDE DIES IN DETENTION

NC011115 Paris AFP in English 1110 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Feb (AFP) -- One of the closest collaborators of one-time Polish First Secretary Edward Gierek, Mr Zdzislaw Grudzien, died here on Saturday following a heart attack, the Polish Communist Party newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU reported today.

Mr Grudzien, 57, had been detained since December 13, the same time as Mr Gierek and several other party leaders, and was due to appear in court on charges in connection with his activities during the current Polish crisis.

During World War Two he fought in France with the resistance, returning home after the armistice to a political career with the PUWP.

He had been a member of Parliament, first secretary of the party committee of Katowice -- where he succeeded Mr Gierek -- and member of the Politburo.

After the strikes of 1980 and the fall of Mr Gierek, he was depirved of all his official duties, and was finally excluded from the party at last July's extraordinary congress.

RED CROSS DELEGATION CHECKS AID, VISITS INTERNEES

LD292238 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2125 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] A delegation of the International Red Cross and of the League of International Red Cross Associations from Geneva is in Poland. The delegation is concerned with the coordination of the operation of aid coming into the Polish Red Cross from several associations. This means the planning of deliveries of food, clothing, washing agents and drugs earmarked for the population of Poland and distributed by the Polish Red Cross (PCK).

On the recommendation of the PCK, the Polish authorities have expressed agreement to the participation of representatives of International Red Cross organizations in the PCK's inspection of places of internment. Taking advantage of the permission, the delegation has visited the interned, showing interest in the living and hygiene conditions, matters concerning health and medical care and the possibilities for the interned to have contact with their families.

West Silent

LD312338 Warsaw PAP in English 2041 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] West Berlin, 31 Jan (PAP) -- A communique of the International Red Cross authorities recently published in Geneva says that Polish authorities, not bound by any international treaties -- as reported by DER TAGES SPIEGEL -- have allowed International Red Cross representatives to visit internment centres in Poland. They found the internees to be accomodated in normal conditions having nothing in common with the horrific tales readily disseminated by Western press hostile to Poland.

However, an overwhelming majority of the capitalist press kept silent about the communique and also made no mention of the fact that the internees [word indistinct] contacts with [words indistinct] their families and priests.

SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL TALKS TO PRESS IN LISBON

NC311354 Paris AFP in English 1343 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] Lisbon, 31 Jan (AFP) -- A visiting leader of the suspended Polish independent trade union Solidarity has said the Soviet Union will not intervene directly in Poland but through the Warsaw Pact, it was reported here today.

At a press conference in Porto, northern Lisbon, Andrzej Wolowski also said that negotiations between the military junta, the Polish Catholic Church and Solidarity were necessary if Poland was to emerge from a "catastrophic" situation.

Mr Wolowski, who was in Paris when martial law was declared in Poland last December 13, arrived here last Friday to participate in several demonstrations organized by the Portuguese committee for information on the Solidarity struggle. The committee groups representatives of all Portuguese political parties except the Communist Party, which has not condemned the declaration of martial law in Poland.

Mr Wolowski is scheduled to attend a meeting here today while a U.S. television program in solidarity with the Polish people is aired. Portuguese Premier Francisco Pinto Balsemao participated in the program, which Mr Wolowski called very "positive" because it would draw the attention of the world to Poland. While here, Mr Wolowski met with socialist opposition leader Mario Soares and with Portuguese trade union leaders. He said he would return in February to attend a union meeting here.

RFE INSTIGATING CAMPAIGN AGAINST AUTHORITIES

LD310034 Warsaw PAP in English 2113 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Jan (PAP) -- Speaking of leaflets, graffiti, and bulletins inciting to conspiracy and confrontation with the authorities in Poland, which are being sporadically cropping up in this country at present, TRYBUNA LUDU today said the campaign should not be overestimated, as its scope is negligible, but at the same time it warned against underestimating the opponents. It indirectly cautioned against the danger of at least some proportion of Polish youth getting involved in the affair.

"The opponent is split and weak, but still he is there, and what is more, the threatened confrontation may draw on new human resources, as besides the hard-core opponents of socialism in Poland there are people in this country who simply like the romantic adventure of conspiracy," the paper declared. It said warnings and the need for critical consideration should be propagated, so that no stray youngster comes up one day saying that he didn't know what he was doing.

The paper pointed to Radio Free Europe as the agent which both inspired the campaign and is giving publicity to it, and said the crude wording and unsophisticated contents of the leaflets, slogans, and bulletins prove that it is the uneducated milieus who are engaged in the affair. In this context, the paper voiced hope that the campaign will fail to attract the educated and more sophisticated majority of Polish youth.

POLISH WOMAN CHARGED WITH SPYING FOR CIA

LD310326 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1915 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Part four of the program entitled "Who Is Who"]

[Summary] New York is the seat of the United Nations. Alicja Wesolowska was born on 29 February, 1944, holds a Masters Degree of English Philology and resides in Torun. In 1974 she began working as an administrative employee at the United Nations. While at the United Nations, Richard (Strait) referred her to CIA officer Michael (Blomayer), and she started working for him.

There is no comment on the investigation. For her the case is clearcut, as it is for us, too. In New York, Wesolowska arranged parties to which she invited employees of the UN Secretariat and members of permanent missions of countries accredited to the United Nations. These guests were selected for her by the CIA staff. The objective of these parties was to introduce the guests to CIA and FBI staff members. Wesolowska has supplied the CIA with several hundreds of personality characteristics of citizens mainly from Asian and African countries, but also from the FRG, France, Italy and New Zealand. The persons on whom the CIA asked her to focus particular attention included Andrew Young, former U.S. representative to the United Nations.

In 1979 Wesolowska was arrested in Poland and charged with spying for the CIA, an institution which, disregarding regulations, operates quite freely at UN Headquarters. The CIA induced Wesolowska to work unceremoniously breaking the regulations dealing with the activities of UN staff. There is much to think about.

WROCLAW COURT SENTENCES VIOLATORS OF MARTIAL LAW

LD292348 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2125 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Voivodship courts have passed more summary sentences in cases dealing with crimes which particularly endanger the legal order of martial law. Thus, the Wroclaw court has sentenced Mieczyslaw Piszczek to 4 years deprivation of freedom. Kazimierz Zybik, Renata Kowalewicz and Slawomir Mroz have been sentenced to 3-year terms. All have been deprived of their public rights for 3 years as an additional punishment.

As members of Solidarity's works commission at the Polmet automotive services cooperative in Wroclaw, those sentenced failed to suspend union activities and organized a strike between 14 and 17 December last year.

ARCHBISHOP GLEMP TO MEET WITH POPE IN ROME 4 FEB

NC292049 Paris AFP in English 2039 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Jan (AFP) -- Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the Roman Catholic primate of Poland, will go to the Vatican next Thursday for meetings with Pope John Paul II, an episcopal source said here today.

Msgr Glemp will be accompanied by the archbishop of Krakow, Franciszek Macharski, and the archbishop of Wroclaw, Henryk Gulbinowicz, the source added.

It will be the first visit to the Vatican by Msgr Glemp since the declaration of martial law in Poland on December 13. In December, secretary of the Polish Episcopal Conference Bronislaw Dabrowski visited Rome while the Vatican's ambassador-at-large Luigi Poggi met with Polish strongman General Wojciech Jaruzelski in Warsaw.

Observers said that Msgr Glemp and the two prelates would inform the pope on recent developments in Poland and on relations between the church and Polish authorities.

Despite continued contacts at the episcopal-government commission, relations between the Polish Church and the Government have been deteriorating over the past six weeks. Last week, the Polish bishops warned the government of the risk of civil war should martial law remain strictly enforced.

In a speech to the Polish Parliament last Monday, General Jaruzelski admitted that "differences of opinion" existed between the Episcopate and the government. He said he believed that "misunderstandings which have come to light" could be overcome through permanent contacts.

Mr Ryszard Reiff, who engineered a spectacular rapprochement between the pro-government Catholic group Pax and the Episcopate, has paid the price of these "misunderstandings."

Last Saturday, he was dismissed from the presidency of the group at a special meeting of its Executive Council which it obtained permission to hold. The group's activities were suspended following the declaration of martial law.

JARULZELSKI SEES ROLE FOR PAX IN SOLVING CRISIS

LD301942 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation and first secretary of the party's Central Committee, has had a meeting with Zenon Komender, chairman of the board of the Pax association. During the conversation, the socioeconomic situation was appraised and the main directions to overcome the crisis in which the country has found itself were discussed. Zenon Komender outlined the current situation in the Pax association. In connection with the resumption of its activities, he outlined its program intentions, including an active participation in creating conditions to overcome the crisis. The Pax association's press and its publishing house will actively join in shaping renewal processes. Pax's economic activities within the framework of united economic teams will focus on production for the market, on exporting specialized products and on cooperative production.

In connection with General Jaruzelski's Sejm speech, Zenon Komender noted the participation of lay Catholics and Pax activists in creating civic national salvation committees.

General Wojciech Jaruzleski emphasized the positive attitude of state authorities toward extensive participation by lay activists of the Catholic association Pax in solving the problems Polish society has to face.

RESTRICTIONS ON CATHOLIC ORGANIZATIONS EASED

LD302016 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] In line with the recommendation of the Military Council of National Salvation, the mayor of the capital city of Warsaw has lifted the suspension on the activities of Catholic social organizations and ethnic minorities.

BISHOP ISSUES ORDERS ON AID TO INTERNEES

LD291646 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1515 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] We have begun to receive documents, instructions and news about the initiatives of Polish bishops related to the martial law still in force in the homeland. On 29 December Bishop Marian Przykucki of Chelmo, in view of the martial law and because many people have been arrested and interned in his diocese, made it incumbent on the parish priests in his diocese, within their charity work, to organize committees to aid those interned and arrested, as well as their families. In this connection he issued instructions for prayers to be said during parish Masses and on other occasions for those interned and arrested, particularly in conjunction with the prayer for the fatherland, and for the organization of food and financial assistance for those isolated and for their families, and to make efforts as possible for the release of those interned and to pay visits to them when regulations permit.

Should there be places of isolation in the parish, the bishopric curia is to be informed and pastoral care is to be organized. The local parish priest is to be responsible for this care. Entrusting this care to military chaplains is not in line with the decisions passed by the joint commission. Finally, Bishop Przykucki also consented to the organization of collections in churches to aid those interned and arrested and their families.

GLEMP DECRIES DISMISSAL OF SOLIDARITY MEMBERS

PM260915 Paris LE MONDE in French 23 Jan 82 p 3

[Extracts from letter sent by Polish Primate Monsignor Glemp to General Jaruzelski on 28 December 1981: "People With Character and Civic Courage Are Being Hounded Out of the Administration"]

[Text] Polish Primate Monsignor Glemp sent the following letter to General Jaruzelski on Monday 28 December 1981:

A circular letter from the executive chief of the Council of Ministers signed by Brig Gen Michal Janiszewski, reference Q 3/61/82/81, was issued on 17 December 1981. This circular takes into consideration the nature of the present tasks of public administration bodies and declares the following:

"The execution of these fundamental tasks is of supreme importance under martial law and requires special commitment by civil servants, absolute devotion and resolution in the service of the Polish People's Republic. The fact that some civil servants belong to the Solidarity trade union does not give the necessary guarantee of that.... That is why, with the ultimate aim of correct and full execution of the administration's tasks, in keeping with the request made by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, I am asking that special interviews be held over the next 2 or 3 days with employees in ministries, central services, voivodships and local administration who are members of the Solidarity trade union.

"It will be appropriate to inform them in those interviews that work in state administration is incompatible with membership in that trade union, which is at present suspended. If employees wished to continue working in the civil service they should leave the trade union. If they refuse, the work contract must be immediately canceled while respecting the clauses of the labor law. Reports on the implementation of these directives will be sent before 21 December 1981 (before 23 December for voivodas and mayors)."

As a result of the circular, interviews have taken place in the offices of the state administration, police offices and courts. All those who, wishing to preserve their dignity and convictions, were unable to renounce their membership in the trade union, which is legally recognized although its activity has been suspended, were removed from their posts.

The provisions of the circular and its consequences have filled many Poles with bitterness and regret. I feel it is my duty to inform the general of the church's opinion on a subject, which is so important for the nation, because the nature of the interviews with the Solidarity members is aimed at destroying their consciences.

The Essential Mistake...

The circular's essential mistake lies in the fact that it deems every Solidarity member to be an enemy of order and devotion to the Polish People's Republic. It is discrimination to fire, as punishment, somebody who has not committeed such a crime and who did not even intend to commit it.

The second mistake lies in the fact that dejected, indecisive and fearful staff are left in the administration's offices while people with character and civic courage are hounded out. The responsibility for the crisis rests with the callous bureaucratic apparatus which has operated hitherto.... The circular is intended to strengthen that bureaucracy.

Without wishing to recall that the circular attacks human rights and dignity, I nonetheless wish to draw attention to the inadequate atmosphere created by this circular with regard to the pursuit of the renewal after martial law. A citizen, a responsible party member, once admitted to me that Solidarity had helped many honest party members to shake off the poisoned atmosphere which prevailed before the month of August, to move away from a life-style which -- in given circumstances -- made it impossible for people to avoid having villas and vacation homes built for them. That party member saw the positive effects of Solidarity's activity.

I also wish to stress the fact that the circular casts doubt on constitutional specifications (Article 85 of the Constitution) and that it is far removed from the spirit of the program which you yourself, general, presented in your statement on 13 December 1981. The procedure introduced by the circular is also contrary to the declaration made by the Military Council of National Salvation on 16 December 1981. I ask you, general, to revoke the circular, to abandon the "declarations of loyalty" obtained by force and to eliminate the consequences which the circular has had. I do this for the sake of our homeland and of the renewal of which you yourself are the bearer, general.

[Signed] Archbishop Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland.

Warsaw, 28 December 1981.

SOME TELECOMMUNICATIONS, MEDIA TO BE RESTORED

Telephone, Telegram Services

LD301938 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] In order to ease the burdens of the state of martial law, the minister of communications, in conjunction with the minister of internal affairs, has ordered a further restoration of telecommunications services for the benefit of society and the national economy.

As of 10 February, there will be a temporary restoration of the long-distance telephone call network throughout the country. Telephone subscribers will be able to get long-distance call link-ups only via an operator. Also as of 10 February, posts and telecommunications establishments throughout the country will accept telegrams for addresses inside Poland. A condition for acceptance of a telegram will be presentation of proof of identity at a post and telecommunications office. The obligation to have the content of a telegram certified by the proper state administration organ or health service establishment will be waived.

The Ministry of Communications appeals to all telephone subscribers not to prolong calls because of the limited throughput potential of the network. The content of telephone conversations will still be under control, and telegrams will be censored. Telex services for industry will be guaranteed, especially those concerning food and motor transportation.

Press, Radio, TV

LD302054 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Decisions have recently been made to resume many more daily papers and also weeklies. Among others, shortly to appear will be POLITYKA, PERSPEKTYWY, ZYCIE LITERACKIE, PRZEKROJ and PRAWO I ZYCIE [LAW AND LIFE]. On the cinema screen we will soon see the Polish news chronicle again. Activity will also be resumed by Polish radio broadcasting stations in ten voivodships and also at the television centers in Lodz and Gdansk.

More on Radio, TV

LD311136 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] Polish radio broadcasting stations will be resuming activity in Lodz, Koszalin, Kielce, Gdansk, Krakow, Bydgoszcz, Szczecin, Poznan, Bialystok and Opole, as will the television centers in Lodz and Gdansk.

COLONEL TALKS ABOUT MILITARY ROLE IN SOCIETY

LD311356 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1805 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Interview with Lt Col Jerzy Wlosinski, member of the Military Council of National Salvation, with unidentified reporter -- recorded; date, place not given]

[Text] [Question] At our microphone is Lt Col Jerzy Wlosinski, member of Military Council of National Salvation and at the same time a unit commander. Colonel, how can this dual function be reconciled?

[Answer] This is a great matter for me because professional duties and social duties cause a fairly great burden both to the professional cadres and to the soldiers on active duty; but, after all, we are soldiers and in peacetime we have prepared ourselves to fulfill all functions which our state gives to the armed forces. So the soldiers in the unit I command, with a great feeling toward performing their duty, are carrying out tasks which consist of protecting buildings, patrolling streets, and traffic control. In addition, our soldiers are active in provincial operational groups as well as ensuring the constant combat preparedness of subunits which are in barracks. The unit commander must, together with his staff, coordinate these activities so as to guarantee high combat efficiency and training and to carry out definite tasks.

At the same time, activities in the provinces, among civilians, demand of us a social approach to the many problems we encounter. We take part in meetings with workers, farmers, and teachers. I must stress that there are a great many problems, from the incompetence of the people who have job responsibility, through a lack of understanding of many tasks, through a failure to find one's place in Poland today. We explain to people, we help them to understand the essence of the state of martial law, for among the workforces of agriculture cooperatives and among workers, many people have been treating this state of martial law very superficially. Only after a meeting with us do they say: Colonel, now we know what it's all about. We have to get down to work.

I must say that in those plants where I have paid a return visit, after a few weeks, I have already seen a different atmosphere. I have seen a different approach to work, a different discipline. Of course, this isn't a result of our meetings, but I think that a small part of the work we have put in there is paying off because we can see better discipline, better quality of work and a better understanding of the problem which in Poland is called the state of martial law. We plan a whole series of other meetings; we will carry them out; and we are talking to people all the time.

Today, for instance, I met a woman in tears. I asked her: What's wrong? And there was a problem: Last year, last July, her farm burned down. Up to now, they still haven't received the materials needed to rebuild it. I plan today to ask the parish administrative officer, the secretary of the urban parish committee, to help these people. It is winter, we are helping flood victims; and these fire victims. They have children and are living in a room you would hardly keep cattle in. I will settle this matter finally and the materials will definitely be found.

And many, many other matters, current, small matters, but if we can manage to help, to solve them, (we gain friendly feeling); and on the other hand, the feeling that this is just how we should be operating. I must admit that wherever we appear, in uniform, people immediately approach us; stop us: Colonel, what is this problem of price rises? What about the compensation? Colonel, what can we do to make the parish cooperative operate better? Other personal problems, collective problems in a given place, which we try to present and identify on the spot to the authorities, because they perhaps don't see them -- and this causes people to react to us in a friendly way, [words indistinct] that we can be of great help to them.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY VIEWS MARTIAL LAW DURATION

AU291416 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 26 Jan 82 p 6

[Ryszarda Kazimierska commentary: "Martial Law -- How Long? -- What Next?"]

[Text] Having experienced the shock of martial law, we continue to ask the questions of when we will return to normalcy and when the state of martial law will end, and to search for answers.

Yesterday General Jaruzelski said in the Sejm that the state of martial law should end as soon as possible, but that "its length simply does not depend on our intentions." It depends, he said, exclusively on real conditions and on fulfilling the premises that would permanently ensure a secure and normal course of life and the correct functioning of the economy.

When will that be? It is natural that timetables cannot determine the country's future. Nor can any external pressures determine it, but it is worth noting and remembering the general's observation that "our intentions are guided by the following leading motive: The elements of martial law that curb civil freedoms, which are tiresome to all our people, will be gradually toned down or completely abolished in line with the development of the situation."

This means that if illegal activities do not take place and if unforeseeable circumstances do not materialize, such curbs will be abolished or at least crucially toned down by the end of next month.

While the prospects for abolishing the curbs of civil freedoms are not far away, we should share the views aired in the Sejm that insofar as economic improvement and stabilization, and combating crime and attempts to disturb social discipline are concerned, certain elements of martial law -- security elements -- may be maintained for some time.

Many of us who experienced the shock of martial law are racked by the uncertainty of what next. Foreign propaganda talks about military dictatorship and about a return to Stalinist methods and to what was before August 1980. The reaction to this came from the Sejm rostrum: "There can be no return to the bad methods of govenment before August 1980." It is true that those who share responsibility for the present crisis through their ill will or incompetence are trying to surface under the protection of martial law, but no one will agree to this. As General Jaruzelski said: "We will be uncompromising in combating the enemies of the socialist state, the leaders of anarchy and the prompters. However, we resolutely reject revenge and settling of accounts."

In the Sejm we were also given the answer to the question that millions and millions of Poles are seeking themselves? What about trade unions? What will their future be? (In this connection we should add that people have different ideas about this subject and that some are for a political unity of trade unions and others advocate the pluralism of organizational structures.) As for General Jaruzelski, he said:

"We do not suggest any centralized model. Trade unions in Poland will cater to the working people's wishes. There is nothing to stop the trade union movement, one that is reborn gradually and from the grassroots in factories, and one that is safeguarded against a repeat of the political manipulation by the enemies of socialism, from engaging in activities as soon as the country's situation ensures that it can function normally. The next few months should supply us with specific answers on this score."

Let us note one more answer to the harassing question of how long it will take to overcome the crisis. General Jaruzelski said in this connection: "The economists estimate that some market improvements may occur in the second half of this year and that the greatest difficulties may be behind us in the course of this year. We may attain equilibrium in 2 or 3 years, but under the condition that the peace in the country will be disturbed, that we will get down to work with utmost keenness, that we will manage better and that the disease will not return."

SIWAK INTERVIEWED BY HUNGARIAN CORRESPONDENT

LD290042 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2120 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Warsaw correspondent Szabolcs Szilagyi interview with Albin Siwak, PZPR Politburo member and Warsaw construction brigade leader, carried in the "168 Hours -- Political Magazine" program -- recorded; date and place not given; Siwak's replies in Polish with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Siwak, how do you see the future of the trade union movement in Poland?

[Answer] As regards the trade union movement, it always caused me pain that the Polish working class permitted itself to be divided. I am thinking now of the branch trade unions, the autonomous trade unions, Solidarity and of those outside the trade unions. For us, Poles, the greatest trouble was that we permitted ourselves to be divided. The Polish trade unions have magnificent traditions in the defense of workers' interests. Before Poland regained its independence and betwen the two world wars, the trade unions fought for the 8-hour working day instead of a working day of 15-16 hours; the trade unions fought so that children should not be employed, particularly in Lodz, in the textile industry, but this was important elsewhere as well. The trade unions also waged a struggle on social issues. The dues of our grandfathers, our fathers and of the present-day trade union members contributed to the building of dozens and even hundreds of social institutions. These beautiful, old -- as I have mentioned often 100-year old -- traditions, have grown deep roots in the consciousness of the working class.

It is due to the unfortunate development of circumstances that many of the faults of the old leadership were blamed on the trade unions.

The trade unions did not want and did not do wrong; nor did the party want or do wrong. The faults were made by the people who directed the trade unions and the party. They were the ones who led the party into situations which were later criticized. The antipathy toward the old trade unions in fact rightly belongs to this sphere of activities of the trade union leadership and not to the trade union itself.

How do we perceive the future? Obviously this is a question in which the Hungarian listener is most interested. In my opinion there has to be one single trade union. Why one? There is a need for branch trade unions. Please, do not misunderstand me: it is not the term "branch" that is important but rather that the trade union should be a genuinely occupational organization. If it is a trade union for railroad workers, then it should belong to the railroad workers, if it is a union for the construction workers, then it should belong to the construction workers, and the union for workers in education should belong to them. These vocational trade unions must be united under a single leadership. It is difficult for me to say at present what the name should be -- federation, union or something else. The essence is that the uniform leadership of the trade unions should represent them in their external relations vis-a-vis the government and the party.

At the same time this central leadership would not interfere in the internal life of the branch trade unions. They would have their own leaderships. By the way, this is how the trade unions are organized almost everywhere in the world, what is more, independently of the social system. This would be suitable for the Polish working class. This is a difficult matter because during the past 16 months a great deal of confusion arose in the heads of many Poles. Many people believe that only Solidarity said and wrote the truth, that only Solidarity wanted the best, and that the foundations of the old trade unions are so corroded that nothing could now be built on them. Yet, it is possible to build on them. These foundations are by now 100 years old and I can only envisage the perspective of a united trade union.

[Question] One of the negative consequences of the last year and a half is the division of the Polish working class. What is required to once again unite the workers?

[Answer] Yes, this is a very important matter. For years I have concerned myself with the question of the representation of the Polish working class in power. How do I see this at present? It was a misfortune for the Polish working class that for the last 10 years -- we could go back even further -- the term was and is still used in this form: Polish United Workers' Party. They use this name, which includes the word "worker." However, there were no real workers in the leadership, from the branches up to the Central Committee and even to the Politburo. Even though the party's name is Polish United Workers' Party, there were only a few dozen workers in the Central Committee and even they did not represent a significant force. Even at a middle level, of the 25-30 members in the party committeees, there were hardly two or three workers. The others belonged to the intelligentsia. What am I trying to say here? Since there were no workers in the party leadership, the pain of the worker operating the machine did not reach the higher leadership, or at least it did not reach the leadership the way it hurt down there. The pain passed on in an almost coded form. By the time it reached the higher levels, it was not pain, but almost success. The party leadership did not receive information. These are the issues which must be solved first, these are the most painful ones for the workers.

The workers saw that a knowledge of a reality was missing. There were those who fought for a few years and then lost enthusiasm; others did not even try, saying that it was hopeless. Finally, the working class began to lose faith in its own party. The loss of confidence affected not the party itself but the party leadership, which was unable to overcome the problems of teh workers.

How do I see the solution? In essence, the solution has come about, it is already behind us. The ninth party congress, for the first time in the history of the party, elected many workers into the Central Committee. Today, there are 86 workers among the 251 members and candidate members of the Central Committee.

There are 30 farmers and 30 soldiers; the rest are representatives of the intelligentsia. And, what is most important, the workers who were elected at the ninth congress do raise their voices. This is a tremendous change in the party. This is a guarantee that the fate of the working class and specifically that of the party will develop differently. This is the first time that there has been four workers in the Politburo: myself, Comrade Grzyb, the miner Romanik, and Labecki, from the coast.

I wish to tell you that Comrade Jaruzelski at almost every meeting stresses that he would like to know what the real situation is among the workers. I feel that there is still a great deal to be done inside the party itself. The party must purge itself. There is no need for the party to have 3 million members, as at present. There is no place in the party for those who got into it by chance; there is no need for those who joined merely to become managers, leaders. Yet there are such people. Naturally, this does not apply to every manager or leader, after all, fundamentally the party is healthy. However, a proportion of the membership provide a bad example and spoiled the atmosphere by their poor work and unsuitable conduct. Thus there is a great deal of work awaiting the party in the interest of purification so that, as Comrade Jaruzelski has said, we should return to the sources of pure, Leninist ideology.

[Question] There has been a sharp propaganda campaign concerning you for almost 16 months. I know this has not changed you, Comrade Siwak. I am not asking you to confess, merely I would like to know, in your opinion, what is the basic stance of the communist Polish worker now, during these hard times?

[Answer] It is most difficult to talk about personal matters. I am very happy to discuss the various problems, but when it comes to personal affairs, I often become embarrassed. Various things have become linked, undeservedly, with me. The simplest thing would be to say: Yes, I saw and I told you what Solidarity is like. I was not understood in the last 16 months. It was not Solidarity in general that I criticized. Far from it. I always said there was a definite need for that July and August. We must still draw certain conclusions from the events of July and August. When I speak about the traditions and bases of the working class and trade unions, I state at the same time that the first 3 months of the working class movement of the coast belong to these foundations. However, only the first 3 months, because then came the Confederation for an Independent Poland, KOR, the political activities, the Western links, the political struggle.

I, myself, am only one of those workers who demand that, firstly, the party should be a genuine Leninist party. Secondly, that the trade unions should genuinely be defenders of the interests of the working class. This does not appeal to those extreme rightwing elements who would like a different system in this country or, if this social system remains, who would like to destabilize it to such an extent that I, the communist worker, have no place within that concept.

I would like to get back to the question of conflict. I have never said that Solidarity is the enemy of People's Poland. I have said that a significant proportion of the leaders of Solidarity are traitors to the trade union and the Polish people. I say this just as clearly today. I also say that the party must rid itself of the alluvial deposit; the party is a great river whose currents occasionally carry rubbish as well. We must rid ourselves of this rubbish. However, the purification, the struggle is very difficult. We, workers, say that we are focusing on the interests of the country, of the entire Polish people.

As I have often said, we are still at the beginning of the road. We have taken only the first, small step in the purification of the party, in ensuring that the future functionaries of our party should be modest, that they should feel that they are serving the entire people. It is often said of the party that it fulfills a leading or protecting role. Yes, but at the same time it is also fulfilling a service: It serves the people.

PZPR LEADERS ATTEND LOCAL PARTY MEETINGS

Several Meetings Reported

LD310014 Warsaw PAP in English 2017 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Jan (PAP) -- The reasons for the proclamation of martial law was the basic issue discussed at today's plenary session of the Krakow PUWP Committee, attended by PUWP CC Political Bureau member and CC Secretary Hieronym Kubiak and Chairman of the PUWP Central Audit Commission Okazimierz Morawski.

Martial law had to be imposed because of the political opponent's escalated activity, the session asserted, but also blamed many PUWP rank-and-file members for their passivity and hesitance. The mass media also did not support the party organizations in a sufficient manner, the Krakow PUWP Committee stressed. The participants in the session also emphasized the need to reestablish the party's credibility and unity.

Another high-level party meeting, attended by PUWP CC Political Bureau member and first secretary of the PUWP Lodz Committee, Tadeusz Czechowicz, was organized at the Lodz University today. We want to rebuild a party that would be different from the one from before August 1980 and from the one that functioned between that August and December 13 of last year, T. Czechowicz said, stressing that the PUWP has to authentically represent and actively defend the interests of the working class, be governed democratically and consistently implement its programme and resolutions.

As today's plenary session of the Opole PUWP Committee, attended by PUWP CC Secretary Zbigniew Michalek, the participants discussed the region's present issues. Although the activity of Solidarity extremists was not as destructive here as in other Polish provinces, it did contribute to the deepending of economic difficulties, to the weakening of the party's and the society's coherence. Now that the political situation has changed social discipline has risen but the market is still perturbated by raw materials' and components' shortages, the session asserted, and pointed to the importance of the economic reform.

PUWP CC Political Bureau member, First Secretary of the Lenin Shipyard PUWP Factory Committee Jan Labedzki met with party activists of the Elblag voivodship in Elblag today to review the country's present economic and political problems.

Albin Siwak, PUWP CC Political Bureau member, took part in two PUWP meetings in Kielce today. In both discussions, the necessity for increasing productivity, mobilizing production [words indistinct] seeking new technological solutions was stressed. In his statement, Albin Siwak emphasized once again the need for continuing the process of the socialist renewal and for purging discredited and hesitant people from the party.

Milewski in Lublin

LD292310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Bogdan Piasecki report from Lublin]

[Text] Miroslaw Milewski, member of the Politburo and secretary of PZPR Central Committee, held a meeting with the Lublin party aktiv today. He acquainted those assembled with the current sociopolitical situation in the country and outlined the tasks the party is currently facing. Miroslaw Milewski emphasized the historical significance of the Military Council of National Salvation decision to introduce martial law in Poland. It was adopted in a sovereign way, one which accords with the law in force in our country, in the interests of our nation, the whole socialist camp, and peace in Europe and the world.

Solidarity's activities before 13 December, the speaker stated, had led to manifestations of confrontation, of relegating the party from workplaces, of setting up pickets [bojowka] which, by physical and psychological terror, negated and destroyed all that is socialist and Polish. Our country's achievements in the international arena were likewise denigrated.

Mentioning the issue of bringing to account those who are to blame for Poland's economic and political crisis, the speaker stated that it was necessary to differentiate between two periods in the country's most recent history: the period till August 1980 and the period till 13 December last year. However, the point was not to exact vengeance. Those who are guilty must take responsibility for their actions, in accordance with the law in force in Poland, before which everyone is equal.

In the current situation, the PZPR's activities ought to lead toward making [it] more credible, which cannot stem from mere slogans but from public appreciation, so that the party's leading role can originate from authentic authority. The line of the party's action was charted at the ninth extraordinary congress. It was enriched by the experiences of the latest period. It is this line that the party will implement with full consistency, the speaker said.

Miroslaw Milewski replied to questions about the current situation, preparations for the seventh plenum of the Central Committee, and the work of the Politburo. He also met today with the party aktiv at the Krasnik roller bearings factory.

Barcikowski in Poznan

LD291428 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] The current problems of Poland's sociopolitical and economic situation are the subject of today's meetings of the PZPR aktiv in Poznan. Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, participated in the meetings. One of the meetings he attended was held at the Cegielski metal plant.

Barcikowski Answers Questions

LD300016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Andrzej Napierala report from Poznan]

[Text] The Poznan party organization today had as a visitor Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who, at noon, in the company of the first secretary of the voivodship party committee, Edward Skrzypczak, and first secretary of the plant committee at the Cegielski works, Jan Tomaszynski, took part in a meeting of one of the departmental party organizations of the locomotive and wagon plant.

What is the current political and economic situation of Poland? How will the U.S. restrictions influence the state of our economy? What antistate (?activities) [word indistinct] in Poland? How will the authorities counteract incorrect price rises at some producers? What will the state tribunal do? How long will the state of martial law last?

Those are some of the questions from party members which Secretary Barcikowski answered. With concern and involvement, questions were asked about some shortcomings in party information and program policy [word indistinct] and television, about the effectiveness of the economic reform and about everyday ordinary problems and difficulties of working people.

The questions were sometimes difficult and bitter but the answers by Secretary Barcikowski were honest and direct and were pointed in the direction of the joint goal of all Poles: that the country should lift itself up as quickly as possible and end the state of martial law as soon as possible.

In the afternoon the Secretary of the Central Committee Kazimierz Barcikowski met a broadly representative group of the party aktiv of the Poznan Voivodship.

Siwak in Inowroclaw

LD301757 Warsaw PAP in English 1711 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Jan (PAP) -- Albin Siwak, PUWP CC Political Bureau member, has met with party and economic activists from local factories in and around the town of Inowroclaw, near Bydgoszcz. Discussing the economic situation resulting from the introduction of martial law, Siwak said that the authorities now had an enormous amount of Solidarnosc documents, which show what fate was being prepared for party and state officials. These documents also show how much the West counted on a change of system in Poland.

"Many Poles do not realize until today that the decision of Decmeber 13 not only blocked the unfavourable course of Polish events, but perhaps also saved global peace," said Siwak. Talking about party problems Siwak stressed the necessity of a thorough purge in the ranks of the PUWP. Referring to the work of the PUWP Political Bureau he said that "almost every meeting of the bureau begins with a kind of survey among its members about their contacts with people all over the country. Listening to the voice of the working class has become a rule."

CZYREK COMMENTS ABOUT POLAND ON ARRIVAL IN PARIS

LD312306 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] Member of the Politburo and Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Jozef Czyrek arrived in Paris today. He is heading a PZPR delegation to the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party [PCF] due to start soon. Representatives of the PCF greeted him at the airport. Asked by journalists if he is going to meet with French officials, Jozef Czyrek replied: I have always attached great significance to relations of friendship and cooperation between France and Poland. My visit, which will last a week, is to serve these goals, and I would welcome meetings with all those who have the same feelings toward Poland as I have toward France. However, I have only just arrived and my schedule is not yet set.

Jozef Czyrek also replied to more general questions about the state of martial law and prospects for the situation in Poland. He emphasized that we always sincerely wanted to resolve our crisis by political means through dialogue and reconciliation. Unfortunately this did not work out despite the best intentions of the party, the government and the church. The decision to introduce the state of martial law was made to save the nation and the country from the threat of civil war and economic collapse, and also to ensure that Poland does not become the source of dangerous tension in Europe. Even though we do not consider this state normal, it is, in our view, the lesser evil. Anyway, we had no other option.

Restrictions are gradually being lifted or alleviated. The decision to ease them depends on us, on all forces in Poland, and on the activities taking place in the international arena. Asked about the future of the trade union, Jozef Czyrek replied that the resumption of their activities is connected with the lifting of the state of martial law.

VICE MINISTER ON REACTION TO 'ANTI-POLISH' MOVES

LD301132 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0730 GMT 30 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] "Poland Will Not Be a Card on Offer to the Highest Bidder" is the title of an interview which Jozef Wiejacz, under secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has given to RZECZPOSPOLITA.

At the beginning of the article, the various stages in the relations between Poland and the world are recalled -- our diplomatic activities on the international level. Since we have recently had to deal with anti-Polish activities mounted by the United States and the Western countries designed to internationalize the Polish situation, the bulk of the interview is devoted to an analysis of the reasons for this state of affairs and of how Poland is hitting back.

Vice minister Wiejacz recalled that Washington's unprecedented campaign against People's Poland is based on thwarting plans calculated to exploit antisocialist elements and our internal weakness [sentence as heard]. The point here is not Poland, although Poland is an important trump card in a game that the United States is playing with the Soviet Union and the whole community of socialist states. The forms of our counteractions are various -- for instance, the exchange of letters between General Jaruzelski and the heads of many states and governments, the visit by Vice Premier Rakowski to the FRG, talks with various politicians outside the traditional diplomatic channels.

Vice Minister Wiejacz stresses that the support of the Soviet Union, the other Warsaw Treaty member states and many other states and realistic forces which understand that Poland has the undeniable right to solve its own problems and that these solutions should ensure the stabilization of Poland, without which there cannot be a stable Europe, is of great importance in this fighting back.

PAP Report

LD302358 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Jan (PAP) -- "Poland Will Not Be a Bargaining Chip" is the title under which the government daily RZECZPOSPOLITA published today a statement by Jozef Wiejaca, undersecretary of state at the Polish Foreign Affairs Ministry.

"Guided by the unchanging principles stemming from the progressive, socialist foundations of the political system, and by the nation's historical experience, People's Poland has led through all the years of the post-war period an active foreign policy," said Wiejacz.

"Polish diplomacy has done a lot to break the ices of cold war and to curb the arms race, and especially the nuclear arms race. Poland's political ties with France, the Scandinavian countries and other nations at the end of the fifties and in the sixties have played a pioneering role in seeking and identifying common higher interests of the European nations," said Wiejacz recalling the Rapacki and Gomulka plans.

"There were also numerous initiatives put forth at the UN and other international organizations. They concern eliminating colonialism, peaceful solving of conflicts, (Indochina, Korea, Middle East, Nigeria), disarmament (the particularly well known ones concerned the ban on the use of chemical weapons, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons), scientific, cultural and economic co-operation (the establishment of the economic commission for Europe was brought about largely as a result of Polish actions)."

"As a member of the Security Council for the next two years Poland will be contributing to the solution of the most important issues of peace and international security.

"Poland's voice will be heard when all crucial matters of the international community are at stake. There will be also new initiatives put forth individually or collectively together with our allies and other nations of the world.

"It is obvious," he continued, "that the position of each state depends first of all on its internal strength. This has weakened due to the economic crisis and debt, due to the chaos and anarchy, and even as a result of the threat to the existence of the state.

"However, we will continue along all the basic directions of international activity. There are however premises for Poland overcoming the crisis on her own resources.

"In the nearest future we will concentrate on breaking the attempts at an economic blockade made by the U.S. administration and other political forces aiming at manipulating Polish affairs. Poland will counteract all attempts at interfering in our internal affairs, and making our difficult problems an international issue." Wiejacz added.

"Some time ago already the Polish Ministry of Foreign Afairs has taken measures to throw an appropriate light on the situation in Poland. We have warned against using the so-called Polish card in the imperialist ploy against the USSR and other socialist countries, against socialism in Poland and her alliances.

"The fact that the plans aimed at making use of anti-socialist elements and Poland's internal weakness and chaos have been upset, forms the basis of the unprecedented campaign against Poland directed by Washington. Its aim is not Poland, or not only Poland. Poland is only one though important trump card in the U.S. ploy against the USSR and the whole socialist community," Mr Wiejacz continued.

"We condemn interference into internal affairs," he said, "and we oppose the attempts to internationalize our problems by advancing them at international fora.

"We are making efforts to correct the image of Poland presented in defiance of truth by part of the Western mass media.

"We are indicating that the campaign which the United States is strongly trying to make other Western countries follow would lead in fact to exacerbating the international situation. Some of the (United States) moves, like the 'Polish' TV show, remind distinctly the fifties. [as received]

"Poland has an inalienable right to solve her problems by her own means. Such solutions are meant to bring stability to Poland, without which there cannot be a stable Europe." stressed Undersecretary Wiejacz.

"We are genuinely interested in developing relations with all countries, including the United States, but without any political pre-conditions.

"In the present state of Europe, which is divided into opposing political-military groupings and armed with huge arsenals of nuclear and conventional weapons, any attempt at changing the conception of a security policy based on equilibrium and the recognition of territorial realities would threaten the outbreak of world war three," warned Mr Wiejacz.

"Therefore voices reaching Poland from the West critical of the system created at Yalta, Potsdam, in the bilateral agreements with the FRG, and in [word indistinct], can aim only at spreading distrust and anxiety, and at increasing international tension.

"One feels like appealing to all realistic forces, to take up once again, in face of the tensions and the threat to peace, an effort to solve the supreme problems and interests of European states irrespective of their ideological and political differences."

MORE MATERIALS ISSUED ON CEAUSESCU BIRTHDAY

RCP Letter

AU261956 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Jan (AGERPRES) -- The Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP addressed a letter to Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP, president of Romania, whereby he is conveyed warm congratulation on his birthday.

The letter pays homage to the prominent personality of Nicolae Ceausescu as communist leader, as revolutionary and patriot, as outstanding militant of the communist and working-class movement, champion for the triumph of the ideals of independence and freedom, of social progress, collaboration and peace in the world. The letter is highly appreciative of the activity of militant revolutionary, of party and state leader who devoted his entire life to the attainment of the lofty goals of socialism and communism, to unswervingly serving, with devotion and revolutionary passion, the cause of the working class, of the Romanian people.

His theoretical and practical contribution was highlighted to setting and attaining the goals of building the new system in Romania, to creatively applying the principles of dialectical and historical materialism, of scientific socialism, to the specific conditions in Romania, stress being laid on the fact that his ideas and orientations materialized in the successes and achievements the working people in Romania have scored in the almost 17 years since he has been at the head of the RCP and of the Romanian state. The letter highlights his contribution to the creation and development of a powerful and united party as the RCP is, to the strengthening of its leading role in society, to the continuous improvement of its forms and methods of activity, to organically ever more closely linking it with the working class, with the peasantry and the intelligentsia, with the broad masses of people.

Likewise, the consistency was highly appreciated with which the secretary general of the RCP works for the steady consolidation of the socialist state, for the improvement of worker socialist democracy, for the implementation of the just national policy of the RCP and for the setting up of an organized framework of direct participation of all working people in governing the entire society, as well as his contribution to the development of creative sociopolitical thinking, to the enrichment of the theoretical treasure of the party with new ideas, theses and conclusions drawn from the practice of socialist construction in Romania and of the working-class, revolutionary movement throughout the world, from the scientific analysis of the phenomena of the contemporary sociopolitical life.

Nicolae Ceausescu's merits are also highlighted as promoter of the loftiest ideals of understanding, collaboration and peace among nations, as brilliant campaigner for the peoples' independence and sovereignty as well as his contribution to the elaboration and the implementation of the foreign policy of peace and collaboration of the RCP and of the Romanian state, to the consolidation of Romania's friendship and collaboration with all the socialist countries, with the developing and non-aligned countries, with all the states of the world, regardless of their social system.

His activity is also emphasized for the promotion in international life of the new, democratic principles, the importance being highlighted of his calls and recommendations that everything should be done for removing the danger of war, for preventing the international situation from deteriorating, for firm steps towards resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, collaboration and peace.

Our entire party and people -- the letter reads -- are highly appreciative of the tireless activity you carry on -- as firm and consistent internationalist -- for the development of our party's collaboration and solidarity with all the communist and workers' parties, with the socialist, social democratic parties, with the national liberation movements, with the democratic, progressive and anti-imperialist forces everywhere, in the struggle for peace and social progress, for a better and more just world on our planet.

Ceausescu Speech

AU281221 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Jan 82 pp 1 and 3

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at a 26 January ceremony at the RCP Central Committee headquarters in Bucharest in honor of his birthday]

[Text] Dear comrades,

I would like to wholeheartedly thank you for your congratulations and for the appreciation of my activity included in the letter of the Political Executive Committee. I consider this an appreciation of the activity of our party and Central Committee and an appreciation of the way in which our communist party -- the leading political force in the Romanian socialist society -- is fulfilling its role in organizing and leading all the people in the great struggle and work to build the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania.

Indeed, the Romanian people have attained great successes of historical significance under party leadership and have covered several socioeconomic development stages in a short time. The fact that Romanian industry developed more than threefold and agriculture 1.6 times in the seventies, that the living standard is twice as high, that in general our fatherland has become stronger and richer demonstrates the creative force of the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, all working people, regardless of nationality, and all the people, who are masters of their destiny and independently shaping their own future. Indeed, we are entitled to be satisfied with and proud of our achievements although, as communists, we should not become self-complacent and must always remember that we still have a long distance to cover in implementing the party program.

We have begun the new 1981-85 5-Year Plan with overall positive results although we must openly state, even on such an occasion, that if we had worked better, acted more responsibly and ensured better control over the development of all activities we could have attained better results in our socioeconomic development, even in the difficult conditions of 1981.

We intend to act in wuch a way as to ensure that the 5-Year Plan provisions, including certain nonfulfillments in the first year, should be fully attained. We have everything necessary for this. Primarily, we have a wonderful workers class, peasantry and intelligentsia; we have a wonderful people who are unswervingly implementing our communist party's policy, with the conviction that it is in full accordance with their vital interests and with the cause of socialism and of developing the material base of communism in Romania and the country's independence and sovereignty. Therefore, we must do everything we can this year to completely fulfill the plan provisions and to overfulfill production targets in the fields where we have everything required for this purpose and where we have found markets for our products -- I am particularly referring to exports.

However, we must give priority to developing the domestic material base of energy and raw materials. We must do everything possible to attain this year the provisions for developing the energy base in order to domestically ensure the energy requirements for the country's socioeconomic development. We have everything necessary for this purpose; therefore, it is really up to us to do this, and the final result will depend on how we act and organize the activity in all fields.

It is necessary to do everything necessary to fully attain this year's agricultural plans and the self-supply program. With the existing number of livestock we could attain a meat production in excess of plan provisions by raising the slaughtering weight. We must firmly apply the established measures so that 1982 becomes a year in which the force of the peasantry and the superiority of our socialist agriculture are powerfully asserted.

We must do everything possible to develop science, culture and education. We must never forget that the development of all branches and sectors of activity can only be attained by applying the latest achievements of science, technology and human knowledge in all fields. We have a powerful research force with almost 200,000 people active in this field. We have many innovators, many highly trained workers and many peasants capable of resolving many problems in industry and agricultural practice and technology.

By uniting all these efforts and resolutely acting to promote the most advanced science and technology, we can ensure that science becomes an ever more important element of our entire socioeconomic development. We must never forget that at the world level -- aside from many problems and competitions, including in the arms race -- there is also a powerful competition in the field of science to occupy a front-ranking place in discoveries and advanced technologies. I believe everybody knows that to lag behind in science and technology means to be condemned to overall backwardness. Therefore, we must do everything possible to ensure that Romanian science and technology is in step with the latest achievements and contributes both to the development of our society and to the progress of world science, technology and culture.

On this day, when you have extended to me these warm greetings and congratulations, my thoughts are with our workers class. We must be fully aware comrades that the force of our socialist society lies in the force and revolutionary awareness of the workers class, the leading class in our society.

My thoughts are with our peasantry, who have always been an important force in the development of the Romanian society and today, in alliance with the workers class, is a very important factor for the development of our entire society.

My thoughts are also with the intelligentsia in all fields, who are closely linked to and actually derive from the people and along with the workers class, peasantry and all the people represent an important force for our fatherland's advance toward progress and civilization.

My thoughts are with all working people -- Romanians, Hungarians, Germans and other nationalities -- and on this occasion I would like to stress that the unity of the working people, regardless of nationality, is the granite force of our socialist development. We must never forget that we are dutybound to do everything possible to implement the correct nationality policy of our party and to ensure full equality of rights and the participation of all citizens, regardless of nationality, in all fields and activities and in running our society.

We must never forget our obligation to the party and our people and their future never to make any kind of concession to any form of nationalism and chauvinism. We must firmly combat any attempt at hurting the granite unity of our people and all working people, regardless of nationality. We must never forget that the enemies of socialism and of the workers class have used chauvinism, anti-Semitism and other structures of fostering nationalism to divide the workers class and progressive forces. It is all the more neceasary today to reject any attempt of reactionary and imperialist circles in this respect.

There is no reason we should not be proud of what we have achieved in the nationality question. We can state that Romania is among few countries in the world where true equality of rights has been achieved and where the working people, regardless of nationality, work in brotherhood under RCP leadership. (loud applause).

My thoughts are with our wonderful people, who, united within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF], are unflinchingly implementing the overall domestic and foreign policy of our party. Our people's unity within SDUF is a guarantee of our firm progress toward implementing the program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and a guarantee of the fact that we will overcome all difficulties and will unswervingly march forward.

We must never forget that the entire history of our socialist development powerfully demonstrates the correctness of the RCP policy, which creatively applies overall truths to specific conditions prevailing in Romania. Let us do everything possible to continuously strengthen the party's leading role. Therefore, my thoughts today are with the communists, the party members and our entire party aktiv, which is fulfilling the role of uniting all the people in the great struggle to build the most just and human society on Romania's soil.

Now, when reactionary circles are questioning in one form or the other the role of communist parties, we must powerfully assert that only a revolutionary party, based on scientific socialism and the revolutionary materialist, dialectical and historical concept, only the workers class and the people can freely shape their destiny. The shortcomings and difficulties that have appeared in one place or another -- including in our country -- are also the result of inappropriate work. There are also certain unavoidable shortcomings in such a great work, but what is noteworthy is the fact that our party itself has found the necessary strength to courageously uncover the deficiencies, to combat them, to continuously strength its cohesion, unity and organizational, political and ideological strength and to march forward by leading all the people along the road of socialism, a bright future and communism. (loud applause).

We have created in Romania a broad and democratic system, which ensures the participation of all social categories in running all fields of activity and the entire society. We must be fully aware of the fact that the improvement and development of this socialist democracy and this wonderful organizational framework is a primary requirement for the successful unfolding of the socialist and communist construction.

Indeed, socialism and the workers revolutionary democracy are inseparable. Socialism cannot be conceived without the participation of the broad masses in running all branches of activity and without the working people, workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia and all the people being able to openly state their opinions and participate in making and implementing decisions.

It is true that the key element of our democracy is our society itself and the fact that we have eliminated man's exploitation by man, that the working people and all the people own the means of production, that we have attained a just distribution of the social product and that we have ensured a relatively good relationship between high and low incomes; however, we must persevere and continuously improve our economic, political and democratic structures of leading our socialist society. The force of the socialist society lies in the indissoluble link with the masses, primarily with the workers class, and all social categories. The period of the existence of exploiting classes is definitely behind us; there are still some leftovers in the consciousness of some people, but as an organized social force, the exploiting classes are gone forever. Therefore, we must understand that practically all the people must actively participate in the democratic leadership of all fields. This is the very basis of the force and power of socialism. It is necessary today to give a strong riposte to the reactionary and imperialist circles and to demonstrate the superiority of our socialist democracy over the bourgeois democracy which is based on exploitation, oppression and economic, social and political inequality.

It is necessary comrades to pay greater attention to political-ideological work of continuously raising the workers and socialist revolutionary consciousness of the masses and people. The complex nature of the country's socialist development and the overall world development raises many questions and problems. In order to understand them, the people must have an advanced political and overall education. They must properly understand the meaning of events, comprehend trends in social development and realize that in this impetuous development there are inevitable currents in the powerful struggle between the forces of socialism and the forces of capitalism and imperialism. Certain setbacks, even defeats are also inevitable along with victories. But one should understand that all this only requires better measures to ensure our march forward and that the future belongs to socialism, communism and a world without exploiters, imperialists and capitalists. (loud applause).

We do not claim that our socialist society has resolved all problems and that it could be the only example for development. In an event, we do not wish to be in any way a model for somebody else. We believe that each people must reach socialism through their own experience, by taking into account their social experience, history and traditions. Of course, there are overall law-governed truths that anyone desiring to progress toward socialism must apply. One cannot talk about socialsm without eliminating economic and social inequality.

But how to eliminate this inequality is up to each social force and people. We firmly speak out for observing the right of each people and party to draft its overall policy and to resolve its problems as it deems best without any foreign interference.

It is necessary to understand that international unity and solidarity is a requirement of the struggle against the imperialist and colonialist policy of force and diktat, against war and for peace. However, this unity can and must be attained by observing the independence and right of each party and people to freely choose their development road and forms, without any outside interference. In the current international circumstances it is all the more necessary to understand that all communist and workers parties, the socialist and social-democratic parties, and all forces advocating socialism must realize that they have the duty and obligation to do their best to prevent a sharpening of contradictions between them and to overcome them by proceeding from socialist revolutionary principles and observing the independence of each party and social and political force.

We positively assess the experience of Papandreou and Mitterrand as well as other experiences in Europe and wish that they really promote steps to socialist development, as intended by those countries. It is a different road from the one taken by Romania, but we cannot negate the right of these and other peoples to build socialism or choose socialist options. We hail many socialist options in developing and Third World countries and consider them as just. As a matter of fact, there are scores of peoples speaking out for and asserting that they want to build socialism by taking into account their historical, national and social conditions. Indeed, this demonstrates that social development has reached such a stage that certain narrow forms, which were proven good at a given time, can no longer be imposed or considered as the only road to the socialist society. That is why, in view of the scope of the current struggle at the world level, including the ideological struggle, it is more than ever necessary to do everything possible to prevent the sharpening of differences and misunderstandings on various complex problems of the international life. There are and there will be different opinions -- actually it is unavoidable that different opinions should exist on many contemporary issues. However, we must be aware of the fact that we are dutybound to strengthen international solidarity and cooperation. We must take action on issues of mutual interest, and these issues are primarily linked to ensuring peace and the independence of peoples and observing each people's right to free development, without foreign interference. (loud applause).

There is no problem more important today than the problem of peace. Such a situation has been reached and the arms race has taken such a scope that the very life and existence of peoples are jeopardized. Through the deployment of new missiles and the development of existing ones in Europe, there is the danger of destroying the whole of civilization on the continent in a few seconds. Therefore, our party and people are resolutely struggling for disarmament, for halting the deployment of new missiles and for removing existing ones. We believe we must now intensify this action and give it a new scope in following weeks. We must strengthen our ties with the broad masses in Europe to determine the successful conclusion of the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States. We believe that the European countries should participate in these negotiations in one form or another, the life and existence of European peoples are at stake and these issues cannot be decided without the assent and participation of European countries.

We must intensify the struggle to halt the arms race at the world level and to proceed to overall, primarily nuclear, disarmament. We must resolutely act to eliminate underdevelopment and build a new international economic order.

One cannot conceive of economic stability and peace in the world when two-thirds of mankind live in underdevelopment and misery. The question of underdevelopment and of a new economic order are the primary factor -- along with disarmament -- of mankind's existence, economic stability, progress and national independence. (lively applause).

We socialist countries must prove all this in our concrete activity through the relations between us. We must create a new image of relations among states which have put an end to inequalities. We must strengthen the solidarity and cooperation of all socialist countries with the anti-imperialist and progressive force and we must strengthen solidarity with the developing and nonaligned countries, which are an important factor in the struggle for peace, disarmament and a new international economic order. We believe in a world with many social systems; therefore, we must also develop relations with the developed capitalist countries on the basis of obligatory principles in interstate relations, namely equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries and nonuse of force and the threat of force. Now when there are so many problems to be solved in the world, we must not allow the attention of European peoples to be diverted to other problems. It must be only directed toward halting the deployment of and completely removing missiles, attaining new relations on the European continent and implementing the principles of security and cooperation in a united Europe, on the basis of equality and respect for the social system in all countries. (loud applause)

I have dwelt on all these issues comrades, being inspired by your letter, and I wanted to stress certain things in connection with the way in which we must act, both on domestic and international levels, to fulfill our duties toward the party, people and all mankind.

I would like to again thank the party and people for their trust in me. I would like to thank you, all members of the Political Executive Committee and all members of the Central Committee, for the activity carried out by each of you at his place of work and, in this respect, I would like to say that the fulfillment of our people's aspirations actually depends upon the way in which the Political Executive Committee and the Central Committee will act to implement the 12th party congress decisions, the development program, the 5-year plan and this year's plan.

We have everything necessary and I am convinced that each one of you -- the Central Committee members, the party aktiv and all our party -- will honorably fulfill their mission and act to unite all our people in implementing the party program.

I want to assure the party, workers class and all our people that I will spare no effort in the future, too, to fulfill the high party-state tasks entrusted to me by the party and people and I will resolutely act to develop the spirit of collective work and responsibility for the development of party and workers democracy, being firmly convinced that only by better combining all these requirements will we fulfill the highly responsible tasks entrusted to us by the party and people.

I thank you once more and I wish our communist party and central committee ever greater successes in their activity; I wish you all success in your activity!

I would like to wish all our people full success and a better, dignified and free life!

Let us do everything we can to continuously strengthen Romania's independence and sovereignty so that it can always occupy a dignified place among socialist countries and all nations!

I wish all communists, you and all our people ever greater successes, much health and happiness! (loud and prolonged applause)

Press Treatment

AU280854 [Editorial Report] Both Bucharest SCINTEIA and ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian on 26 January carry 5 full pages devoted to Nicolae Ceausescu's birthday, featuring articles, poems, statements by foreign statesmen and press attesting to Ceausescu's brilliant achievements, and pictures. Both SCINTEIA and ROMANIA LIBERA on 27 January carry one full page of congratulations sent by various bodies, and reports on rallies organized at various enterprises and cultural establishments to mark the event.

Bulgarian Envoy's Greetings

AU261516 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the republic, today received Todor Stoychev Todorov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in Bucharest, at the latter's request. The Bulgarian ambassador handed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu a message on his birthday on behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, conveying warm congratulations to our party and state leader, as well as wishes for new successes in his noble activity devoted to the progress and well-being of the Romanian people and to the cause of socialism and peace. At the same time, the message expresses the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the RCP and between Bulgaria and Romania will constantly develop and strengthen.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the message and asked the Bulgarian envoy to convey warm greetings and best wishes to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, together with the desire that the relations of close friendship and multifaceted cooperation between our parties and countries should continue to expand and deepen in the interests of the two peoples and the general cause of socialism, detente and peace throughout the world.

The talk took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU VISITS BANEASA RESEARCH INSTITUTE

AU291729 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu this morning visited the Baneasa Institute of Research, Design and Technological Engineering for the Mechanization of Agriculture, where he met with experts in agriculture and the machine building industry. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was accompanied on this visit by Comrades Emil Bobu; Gheorghe Oprea; Gheorghe Pana; Ioan Avram, minister of the machine building industry; Ion Tesu, minister of agriculture and food industry; Ion Ceausescu, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee; Angelo Miculescu, chairman of the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences; and managers of specialized research and design institutes."

The party secretary general discussed with the experts questions concerning the manufacture of better machines and equipment for our mechanized agriculture. He inspected several new types of tractors and various other improved agricultural installations.

CONTACTS, AGREEMENTS WITH WEST GERMANY REPORTED

Duma in Bonn

AU301934 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 30 Jan (AGERPRES) -- On January 29, Aurel Duma had in Bonn talks with Berndt von Staden, secretary of state at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, on aspects related to bilateral relations and to current international questions.

Referring to the anniversary of 15 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, the sides expressed satisfaction at the ascending course and prospects of further expanding and deepening the mutually advantageous cooperation between Romania and West Germany on multiple planes. Views were also exchanged on current aspects of the international life especially on questions of peace and security in Europe. The need was stressed for sustained efforts towards the continuation of the process initiated in Helsinki, towards a successful conclusion of the CSCE meeting in Madrid.

FRG Minister Sees Ceausescu

AU301626 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Gerhart Rudolf Baum, FRG minister of interior, who paid an official visit to our country at the invitation of Gheorghe Homostean, minister of interior of the Socialist Republic of Romania, who was present at the meeting.

During the talks held on this occasion, the sides pointed out the good relations between Romania and the FRG, which are continuously developing and diversifying on the basis of agreements and documents adopted during high-level meetings. The sides expressed the desire of the two countries to continue to work to expand Romanian-West German cooperation in various fields, to their mutual benefit and in the interest of the cause of peace, detente, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world. The sides also discussed topical issues of international political life, particularly those concerning Europe. They emphasized the importance of resuming the policy of detente, understanding, peace and respect for national independence and stressed the need to proceed in adopting concrete measures to halt the arms race, reduce military expenditures, troops and armaments and bring about disarmament, primarily nuclear, without which one cannot conceive of peace and tranquility in Europe and throughout the world.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Protocol Signed in Bucharest

AU291935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Jan (AGERPRES) -- The sixth session of the Joint Subcommission of Cooperation in Science and Technology between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany took place in Bucharest over January 26-29.

The stage of the technical and scientific cooperation between the two countries was analysed on the occasion and measures were agreed upon for its expansion and deepening in nuclear and nonnuclear energy, new sources of energy, seismology, health protection, raw materials, agriculture, chemistry, metallurgy, machine building, as well as new objectives of joint interest. On January 29, Ion Ursu received the members of the two delegations.

During the talks the technical and scientific collaboration between the two countries was assessed in the positive. Starting from the great possibilities of cooperation offered by the economies of the two countries, the joint will was stressed to expand and deepen these relations especially in the field of applicative research. The same day, the protocol of the eighth session of the Romanian-West German working group for agricultural research of the commission was signed at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry.

DIPLOMATIC CORPS PARTICIPATES IN HUNTING PARTY

AU301932 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Jan (AGERPRES) -- On behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, a hunting party was arranged on Saturday, January 30, for the heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Bucharest. A lunch was given at the end of that party which passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

HUNGARIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS

AU291231 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Jan (AGERPRES) -- Over January 19-21, Constantin Oancea, Romanian deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Istvan Roska, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, examined the present stage and the possibilities of developing the Romanian-Hungarian relations of collaboration and friendship and exchanged opinions on certain international problems of joint interest.

MOSCOW'S PERCEPTIONS OF RELATIONS WITH U.S. CITED

LD311924 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1810 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 31 Jan (TANJUG) -- The hinted U.S. TV spectacle on Poland has aroused very unfavourable reactions in Moscow.

Despite them, however, Soviet political analysts are still persistent in thinking that major problems of Soviet-U.S. bilateral relations will, objectively speaking lead the Reagan administration to the renewal of a wider dialogue with Moscow.

In this sense it is being added now, to an earlier evaluation that the recent Gromyko-Haig talks in Geneva were useful, that this was a step in the right direction, a preliminary step that should be followed up with further action of the U.S. administration.

While keeping reiterating its readiness for a renewal of SALT, Moscow expects from Washington this year to draw a move that would result in a renewal of negotiations on restrictions on intercontinental nuclear arms of the two superpowers.

Otherwise, Moscow warns the West -- in sharper and sharper terms and Washington in the sharpest of terms -- that their game over Poland is extremely dangerous.

In the opinion of Soviet analysis, the U.S. policy concerning Poland, is above all, after the following goals: attempt to hide a bad situation at home by diverting attention to a neighbor's house being on fire, attempt at justifying its giant-size military outlays, effort to mobilize the U.S. allies in Europe to work together within a joint front with Washington, and lastly attempt at making a return to normal in Poland itself more difficult.

As to Moscow's reactions, noticeable too, is a Soviet reminder of the 1943 Yalta allied agreements among Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill. A top Soviet scientist and a high-ranking party official stood up in defense of Yalta while appearing on a TV programme in Moscow last night.

COMMENTARY ON POLISH SOCIETY'S 'VICIOUS CIRCLE'

AU291230 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 27 Jan 82 p 4

[Marjan Sedmak commentary: "Where Is the Road to Dialogue"]

[Text] Caught between the restraining pressures from domestic and foreign dogmatism that continues to call for a radical settling of accounts with everything connected with August 1980, on one hand, and the objective need for such qualitative changes in the socialist social relations which would overcome the division between the Polish workers class and the authorities and open the road to further social and economic development, on the other, the military leadership of the Polish state has found itself in a blind alley from which no real exit can be seen at this time.

Whereas the decision of the armed forces themselves was sufficient to introduce martial law, the renewal of Polish society -- and this is the basic problem after 13 December also -- requires the cooperation of that same society. But despite all its efforts, the military leadership has been unable to win precisely that cooperation in the period since 13 December. It is in this context that a vicious circle, so characteristic of the Polish social scene, has been created. At the same time as the armed forces are calling for a dialogue which, as General Jaruzelski is promising, would create the conditions under which it would be possible to lift the martial law, the society which at this time is most truly personified by the primate, Archbishop Glemp, and the interned president of the suspended Solidarity trade union, Lech Walesa, demands the abolition of martial to make the opening of a dialogue possible.

In the past month, the military authorities have greatly exerted themselves in various measures, including the repressive ones evident in new and new reports about the sentences of aktivists of the independent trade union, to create a social basis which would be prepared to begin a dialogue proceeding from the realization that the introduction of marital law was not only a necessary but also the only realistic starting point for dialogue in a constructive atmosphere. However, so far Jaruzelski's efforts to create what neither he nor Kania before him succeeded in creating prior to 13 December, that is a social basis for the so-called "centrist" policy of renewal, have failed. Both the silence of Walesa, whom the military authorities have failed to entice into entering any formal negotiations until now, and the pastoral letter of the Polish bishops, which the authorities allowed to be published in the public information media -- something that shows among other things how much they want a dialogue with the church -- but which is not lacking in sharpness, provide evidence that the church as well as the remnants of the Solidarity trade union want to preserve their social authenticity, and that they are both aware of the basic weakness of the military authorities which under the existing conditions inevitably need the society's cooperation to chart the further course of Poland's development.

Therefore, the convening of the Sejm must be primarily seen as an attempt by General Jaruzelski to break out of that vicious circle and find a way out of the social isolation in which the authorities have found themselves as a result of the introduction of martial law. But in this connection it must justifiably asked how representative the Polish parliament is after everything that has taken place in the last year and a half, and to what extent it is accepted by Polish society as a representative of its aspirations.

SECRETARY VRHOVEC CONTINUES TOUR OF AFRICA

Arrives in Madagascar 31 Jan

LD311226 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1145 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] Tananarive, 31 Jan (TANJUG) -- Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, arrived today by air on an official and friendly visit to Madagascar at the invitation of Richard Christian Remi, foreign minister of this friendly country. At Tananarive Airport Josip Vrhovec was welcomed by his counterpart, the foreign minister of Madagascar, accompanied by officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Also present was Predrag Smole, charge d'affairs at the SFRY Embassy in this country.

Ignac Golob, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Jovan Kostic, independent adviser in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, arrived with Vrhovec. They are accompanying him on a tour of several African countries.

In a statement to representatives of the local press Josip Vrhovec expressed satisfaction at meeting with his friend, Foreign Minister Remi, and having an opportunity to discuss with him bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Madagascar and their further promotion and expansion. Their talks will also include the present state of international affairs, and the need for close cooperation among nonaligned countries in the activities aimed at restarting the process of detente in the world. Cooperation of the nonaligned, Vrhovec said in answer to a question, is based on ideas and principles on which the movement itself has been founded since its creation, and these include primarily opposition to all forms of force and interference opposition to forces of colonialism and neocolonialism and all forms of oppression, and respect for the principle of equality of all states.

Federal Secretary Vrhovec will stay in Madagascar until Wednesday, 3 February, when he starts his official visit to Kenya.

Stops in Tanzania

LD311410 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1202 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Tananarive, 31 Jan (TANJUG) -- On the way from Mozambique to Madagascar Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec stopped off in Tanzania on an unofficial visit. At Dar Es Salaam Airport he was met and welcomed by Tanzanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Salim Ahmad Salim, and high-ranking officials from his ministry. Ivan Ivekovic, SFRY ambassador in Tanzania, accompanied by the embassy staff was also present at the arrival.

On his arrival in Dar Es Salaam Vrhovec told the press that his visit to several African countries is aimed primarily at exchanging views on the situation in the Nonaligned Movement in the light of deteriorating international and political relations, and on the need to strengthen the unity of these countries at the time of preparations for the coming Seventh Nonaligned Summit in Baghdad.

Vrhovec used his stopover in Dar Es Salaam to discuss Yugoslav-Tanzanian cooperation with his Tanzanian counterpart, Salim. On this occasion the two sides stressed the need and readiness for traditionally good political relations between the two countries to be reflected more specifically in efficient economic cooperation.

The foreign ministers of the two friendly countries also exchanged views on a number of topical international issues, such as the situation in southern Africa, the latest development of the situation in Europe, the Madrid CSCE meeting, the situation in the Middle East and problems linked with global negotiations and the new international economic order.

MOJSOV REAFFIRMS FOREIGN POLICY PRECEPTS

LD310026 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2106 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jan (TANJUG) -- Preparations for the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit, set to be held in September in Baghdad, are to contribute to a greater engagement of the Movement of Non-Alignment against negative tendencies in international relations. This is particularly important at the present moment characterized by numerous crisis spots and intensified bloc rivalry.

League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency member Lazar Mojsov stated the above today at a meeting of educational workers here in Belgrade.

Mojsov underlined that the rivalry of the bloc powers expands tensions to encompass also the countries which are not aligned in the military-political organizations of the bloc powers. International tensions are added to also by the stepped-up arms race and the deepening crisis in international economic relations, which particularly affects the developing countries.

Lazar Mojsov said that after Tito's death Yugoslavia continues strongly committed to its policy of peaceful and active coexistence and the authentic principles of the policy of non-alignment. Yugoslavia categorically opposes bloc rivalry and calls for peaceful solutions to crisis spots in the world on the basis of full respect for the principles of equality and sovereignty of all countries. Proceeding from this, Yugoslavia continues giving full support to all liberation movements in the world.

Yugoslavia is often the target in fact because of its consistent stands, Mojsov said. After Tito's death, he set out, expectations were harboured in certain quarters abroad that Yugoslavia would cease being an important factor in the struggle for world peace. However, although facing certain internal difficulties, Yugoslavia will continue its efforts for contributing to the consolidation of international relations.

PCI RESOLUTION BEGINS INTERPARTY POLEMIC

LD010048 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] At a time when there is a danger of a revival of the cold war and the general polarization between the blocs, a new and severe polemic between communist parties, prompted by the new year resolution of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] in connection with the events in Poland, has flared up. A commentary on this by Zrnka Novak:

[Begin Novak recording] A characteristic of the present polemic in the international workers movement is that its point of departure stems from the assessment of martial law in the Polish People's Republic. This polemical point of departure manifests itself among parties in three fundamental forms. The first is the categorical condemnation of the martial law and the so-called responsibility of the leading force of the Warsaw Pact, the Soviet Union, for the situation in Poland, as expressed by the Italian and Spanish communist parties and some of the socialist and social-democratic parties of Western Europe. Such an attitude of condemnation is expressed most clearly in the new year resolution by the PCI and subsequently in the debates and conclusions of the plenum of its Central Committee. In linking the introduction of martial law in Poland with the Soviet interventions in Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan, the Italian communists have polemically established their thesis that the phenomenon of cyclical crises in the countries of the socialist community constitutes the crisis of the social model of real socialism.

The answer of the CPSU was expressed articles in PRAVDA and KOMMUNIST as well as in commentaries of the Czechoslovak, East German and Hungarian parties. Though the positions of the communist and workers parties of the Warsaw community countries in this polemic contain very significant shades, we can explain their point of departure first by the attempt to avoid a real analysis of the Polish events with the explanation that what is at stake is the internal policy of a sovereign and independent country, and secondly by the accusation directed at Italian communists that they have embarked on the polemic in a very difficult situation of international relations -- and this precisely with regard to Poland -- which has given the opposing bloc a motive to intensify tension between the East and West, and that they have therefore on the whole with such a polemic inflicted harm on the initiatives for a dialogue and peace.

The third attitude is demonstrated by the communist, workers and socialist parties of the countries which are following this polemic with great concern and which, in line with their nonaligned and neutral policy or with the policy of defending detente have made it clear that they advocate the renewal of the dialogue of all social forces in Poland and consider this to be exclusively a problem of the Polish authorities and people which must be resolved without external interference.

The communist parties of the countries which back this, the third attitude, also believe that the principles of the Berlin conference on the autonomy and indendence of parties, of social models and of paths to socialism should be respected while engaging in polemics. It should be noted that the principles of the Berlin conference have been violated by both sides in this polemic. First were the Italian communists who forgot them in the text of their resolution -- this is manifested by their categorical condemnation of an existing socialist social model -- and who then used such a condemnation to affirm their own party strategy. Then it was the authors of the reply in PRAVDA and KOMMUNIST who deviated from the principles of the Berlin conference by condemning the Italian communists -- true enough, with the help of an obsolete ideological vocabulary of Stalinist phrases on the alleged serving of imperialist interests and anticommunism. The reply, on the other hand, of the Italian communists, regardless of how they may have tried to mitigate the severity of the attitudes presented earlier in the resolution, abounds with academic concepts of the present-day Marxist theory which explain socialism as a society of the working class, the road leading to it as well as the concepts of democratization more in the light of a sociopolitical utopia than in the light of the real chances of socialism in the present-day world, the real position of the Italian working class itself.

Judging by the malicious commentaries in connection with this polemic, what many wish for is a fresh split in the international workers movement. There are also those who quote with malice the comparisons with the accusations directed by the Cominform against Yugoslavia in 1948 as well as the split between the Soviet Union and China. However, such comparisons are very arbitrary and superficial, because in 1948 Yugoslavia was a sovereign country in which the communist party had come to power not through parliamentary debate but through the revolution and the armed struggle of its peoples. From the position of an opposition party many situations and facts could in reality have a different meaning, and from the positions of academic Marxism at times even a purer meaning, but they are often difficult to implement in practice even in one's own national day-by-day practice, as was demonstrated in the case of Allende in Chile or is being demonstrated by the present left coalition in France.

Therefore, the polemical ardor set in train by the resolution of the Italian communists in connection with the Polish events should not end with a split in the international workers movement, but -- as was stressed in the Italian party's reply to the article in PRAVDA -- precisely the opposite, that is, with a creative contribution to the general cause of socialism in the world. [end recording]

BORDER TRAFFIC AGREEMENT WITH ITALY EXPANDED

AU302041 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] The mixed Yugoslav-Italian commission for the implementation of the Udine Agreement which has sat for 3 days in Nova Gorica has envisaged an expansion of the border zone and new facilities for citizens on both sides of the state border. Relja Atanasijevic reports in more detail:

It has been announced that the new text of the Udine Agreement on local border traffic of passengers by road and by sea embraces 300,000 people on the Yugoslav side and 500,000 people on the Italian side. Their passes to cross the state border will in the future be valid for 5 years, 2 more than up to now. The members of the mixed commission agreed that some border checkpoints on the Yugoslav-Italian border should be reclassified, that traffic connections should be improved and that the Trieste-Koper-Umag shipping line should be extended.

Something new is provided by the endeavor on both sides to advance the cooperation of the neighboring border areas in the cultural arts and sports fields. In this connection, transit and customs procedures will be simplified for the travel of cultural, arts and sports groups across the border. Greater facilities are envisaged for people owning land on both sides of the Yugoslav-Italian border. The customs and foreign exchange regulations remain unchanged, however.

The representatives of the mixed Yugoslav-Italian commission at the conclusion of their session in Nova Gorica stated that the talks were held in a spirit of full mutual understanding and trust. They stated that they expect that the new Udine Agreement will be signed within a month in Udine.

Let us state in conclusion that 16 million crossings by holders of special passes issued on the basis of the Udine Agreement on local border traffic were recorded last year on the Yugoslav-Italian border.

5-YEAR INVESTMENT PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OUTLINED

AU281723 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Jan 82 p 9

[T. Milic report]

[Excerpts] In the current 5-year plan, 227 billion dinars will be channeled to the undeveloped republics and Kosovo.

This is the largest amount of capital invested so far for the development of undeveloped regions anywhere in the world and our country is among the leading ones in the world in this respect, considering its population and its economic possibilities. Of course, what is involved is money allocated through the obligatory loan by the economy, with which it is planned to set up more than 500 new work organizations providing employment for about 130,000 workers.

Economic Realism

This was stated among other things by Klime Corbe, director of the federal fund for stimulating the development of underdeveloped republics and Kosovo, at a press conference in the Federal Executive Council building yesterday. He also said that a great change in relations between the economies of the developed and undeveloped regions has been occurring since last year and remarked that for the first time associated labor itself has taken a broad initiative to pool the resources of the developed and undeveloped parts of the country. The result of this initiative is 420 proposed programs to build economic projects in undeveloped republics and Kosovo.

Judging by the interest of economically strong organizations, the proposed projects will be located as follows: 170 in Bosnia-Hercegovina, 75 in Macedonia, 50 in Montenegro and 110 in Kosovo. This is certainly the fruit of the turn around in the stimulation policy, with the pooling of resources prevailing since last year over state and bank directing. At the same time it is a result of economic realism, which has prevailed in many work collectives following the realization that the road to development leads, above all, through specialization in production and through division of labor with a maximum reliance on domestic raw materials.

It is estimated, the fund director said, that over 20 percent of the total will be allocated through the pooling of resources by 1985, which is much more than in the previous plan period when only 0.45 percent of the planned funds were pooled.

More than 8.5 million people live in the undeveloped republics and Kosovo and 374,000 of them are unemployed. For example, less than 300 workers are employed in the undeveloped republics and Kosovo per 1,000 people able to work, but the proportion in the developed republics and Vojvodina is 447 per 1,000.

It was said yesterday that the formation of a special fund for employment in the undeveloped republics and Kosovo has also yielded good results. On the bssis of eight projects proposed by some West European countries so far (the Netherlands and Denmark) to be constructed in Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia, Montenegro, Vojvodina and Kosovo, about 2,000 jobs will be provided by the end of this 5-year plan. By agreement with foreign partners, some 30 percent of these jobs will be taken by our workers temporarily employed in those countries.

LACK OF AGREEMENT PREVENTS SCHEDULED PRICE RISES

LD312130 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2006 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Jan (TANJUG) -- Prices in Yugoslavia are to remain frozen because Yugoslavia's republics and provinces have not signed an agreement on 1982 pricing policy by this month's end, Anton Polajnar, president of the Federal Community for Pricing Policy, told the prime time TV newscast here this evening.

Yugoslavia's republics and provinces should have reached an agreement on a list of products for whose higher prices they are to take joint decisions, he added.

In many of the so-far received requests for higher prices, insistence is on higher prices by considerably more than 15 percent as a planned limit for inflation in 1982. It will be sought by all means not to have any breakthrough of the fixed percentage limit, he emphasized in this connection.